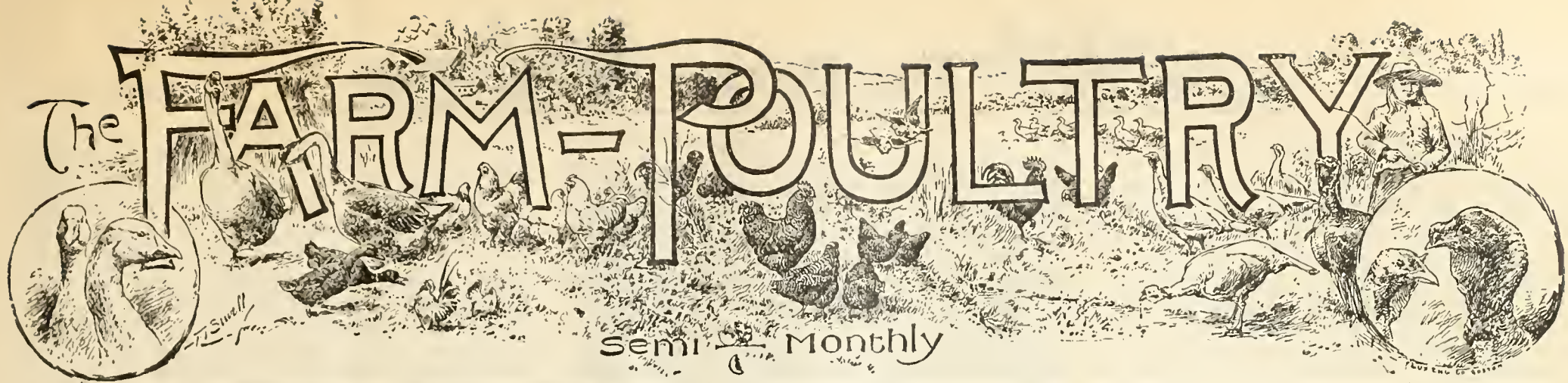


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The Breeding and Mating of Leghorns*

By L. C. VERRY, Author "The Leghorn Fowl," etc.

THE subject of my paper is a particularly interesting one to me, as I have been intimately acquainted with the Leghorn family for over thirty years, and I trust that my remarks may prove both interesting and instructive, not only to partisans of Leghorns, but to breeders of other varieties of poultry.

Before diving into the questions of mating and breeding the different varieties of Leghorns, it will be well to devote a few moments to consider the source from whence we derived so valuable an addition to our domestic poultry, for though Leghorns are the Italian branch of the great Mediterranean races, they curiously enough did not reach us direct from the land of their origin, Italy, but came through America, and probably the name by which we call and know them was bestowed on them by our American friends simply because the ship which conveyed them to the new world came thence direct from the port of Leghorn. There appears to be no precise record of the date when the first consignment of Leghorns reached America from Italy, but so far as I am able to discover it was about seventy-two years ago, for Mr. H. H. Stoddard in his excellent little book on "Brown Leghorns," states that about 1835 a few Browns were received in New York city direct from Italy, when they were called "Red Leghorns." Subsequent consignments of birds were received and the race cultivated, for they quickly gained favor among American fanciers. It was not until 1870 that any birds were exported from America into England, when a pen of Whites was received. Two years later, viz., 1872, the first importation of Browns took place.

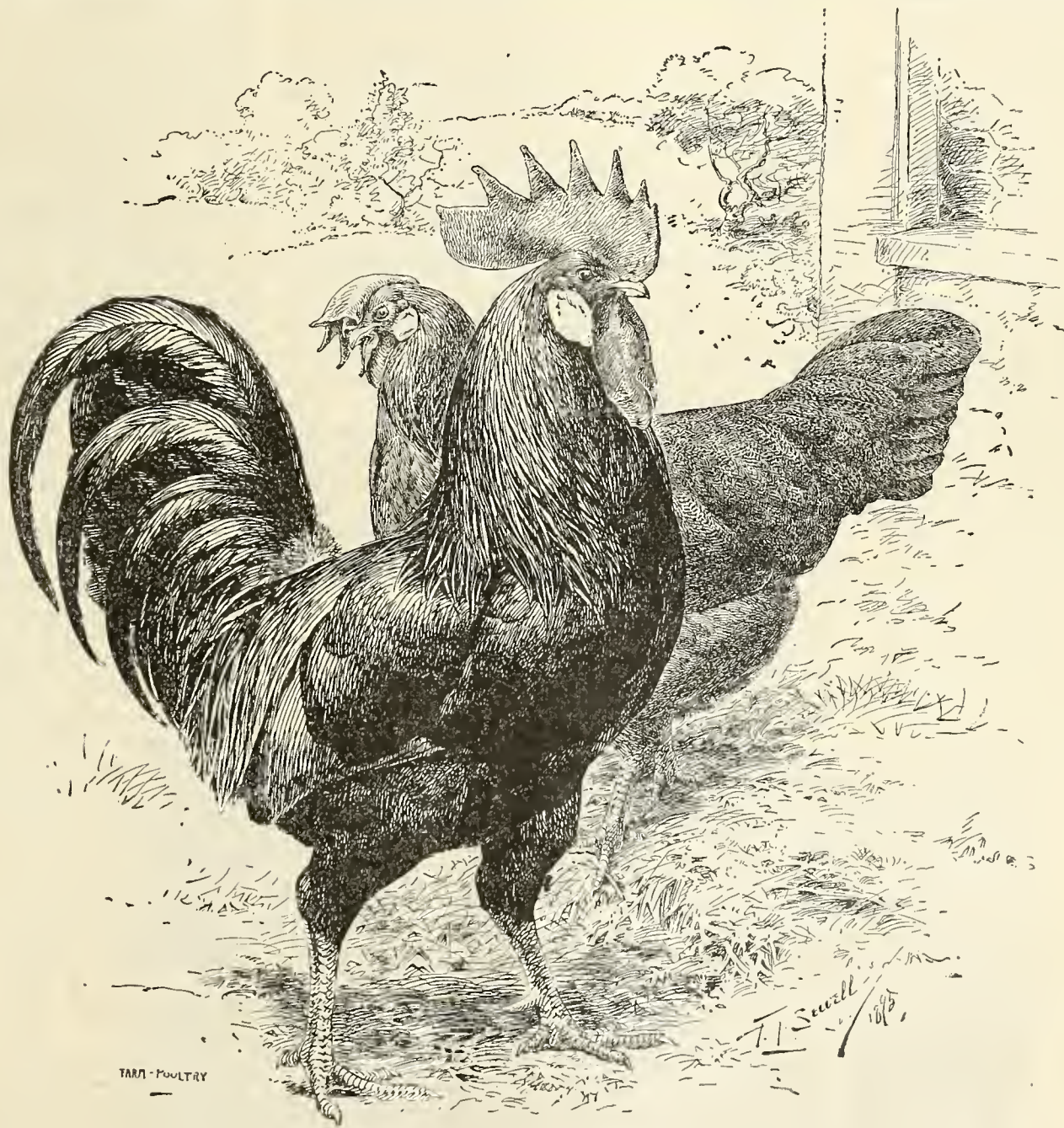
It is remarkable that though America furnished us with the foundation of our stock of Leghorns in the Browns and the Whites, we, in turn, have supplied America with nearly, if not quite, all the minor varieties of this breed. For instance, when the Buffs came prominently to the fore some few years since, large numbers of them found a ready sale on the other side of the Atlantic, and specimens of the other colors have been sent there from time to time. Though our American friends have left the manufacture and development of the minor colors to us, they have been far more consistent in maintaining the original characteristics and type of the Browns and Whites, so that today these two varieties in America much more resemble the genuine natural fowl of Italy than do the birds bred and exhibited in this country.

It is somewhat regrettable that we Englishmen are never satisfied with things in their original state, but must always bring our wits into force to improve, as we think, what nature has ordained, trusting to our own estimated superior understanding to beautify and develop what we may consider latent points in any particular object, and this is especially marked in the breeding of poultry, for, with many breeds the type has become so altered that now the birds little resemble their ancestors of a quarter of a century ago. An instance of this is prominently discernible in the present day White Leghorns, which have entirely lost the original and true

The Brown variety has also suffered by man's interference, though not to nearly such an extent. Unfortunately these results have not always been procured by continuous breeding from the largest and best specimens of its own kind; such a method would have proved too tedious; short cuts had to be taken to achieve the desired end, and recourse was had to mating the Leghorns with birds of similar color but of entirely different breeds. Naturally this introduction of alien blood has caused variation of type, so especially noticeable in the Whites.

Undoubtedly the crossing of the Leghorns with other

breeds of like color is an expeditious way of securing quickly so far satisfactory results, and possibly the second or third mating of such progeny with pure bred Leghorns produces exactly what is wanted, but after that comes the propensity to "throw back," and peculiarities of the foreign blood used in the first cross make themselves very apparent. To demonstrate my meaning I would refer to a fact that occurred several years ago, when it was considered that by crossing Brown Leghorns with Black Red Game, greater depth and brightness of color would be obtained. It was not very long after this amalgamation that Brown Leghorn pullets appeared with dusky feet and spots on the legs, and even now, after a long lapse of years, this fault will occasionally reappear. Again, another experiment was tried with a Minorca cross with a view to increase the size and improve the texture of the lobes and comb, the sequel to which is to be found in the abnormal combs, enlarged lobes, and, what is worse, "white in face." In the case of White Leghorns, recourse was had to White Minorca blood, which yielded birds of larger frame, again white in face, and a great decrease in the depth of color of leg. Then came the introduction of Malay blood, which still further increased the body size, but changed the natural shape, and though it deepened the



Single Comb Brown Leghorns. The Most Popular Leghorn.

type, hardly in any way resembling the White Leghorns of twenty years ago. The earlier specimens of this variety were birds with compact bodies, moderate length of leg and full tails, especially noticeable in the cocks. What do we find in the modern birds? Much larger bodies, which, instead of being somewhat square, are decidedly elongated, greatly resembling the Malay, great length of legs, which having to support a somewhat heavy body, generally show a tendency to bend inwards at the knees, and a comparatively small or whip tail. In fact, the symmetrical proportions of the true Leghorn type and elegance have been entirely lost.

yellow of the legs, has left that exaggerated length of shank so totally adverse to the original and true Italian Leghorn. To deepen the color of Buff Leghorns, Buff Cochins blood was introduced, so that for some considerable time more or less red in lobe prevailed, while many of the chickens had feathering on the legs. To produce Duckwings, Silver Gray Dorkings and Phoenix fowls were employed, while the Black Minorca has played no small part in the production of the up to date Black Leghorn. Pile Leghorns are perhaps the purest of all the minor colors, as they were manufactured from crossing the Whites and the Browns, but I have a sus

* Paper read before the Second National Poultry Conference at Reading, England.



picion that even with these a little alien blood has been tried.

Taking into consideration all these various methods employed in the propagation and development of the different colors of the breed, it is easy to see that it was inevitable that the true type of the original Italian Leghorn was bound to suffer and in a sense become distorted. With so many modifications, alterations, and so-called improvements in the breed, it is rather difficult for one who knew it in the 'seventies to reconcile the modern with the original specimens. I am sorry to say that I think the standards have a good deal to do with bringing about much of the change in type and character, and I consider it unfortunate that in making up standards the compilers should place such a large proportion of the points on color and size, viz., forty; while for symmetry only fifteen points are allowed. Of course in the word symmetry is comprised "the type." It is all very well to aim at so-called "perfection," but the insisting on points which were hardly possible to obtain in the original Leghorn has instigated breeders to produce specimens of exaggerated form by means that are not consistent with the laws of nature, viz., by the amalgamation of races differing in many vital particulars from each other. But it is not only with Leghorns that this state of things exists, for all sorts of experiments have been tried with very many other races of poultry, so that there are but few that are uncontaminated by crossing in some way or other, and that can lay claim to be of their original purity.

Undoubtedly standards are very good and useful in a way, but unfortunately, as so often happens, immediately an ideal is created, the real becomes lost sight of, and therefore in most cases the utility points of the breed are neglected or ignored in the endeavor to breed up to such standard. Consequently, all attention is bestowed on producing birds excelling in feather markings and color combined with head points, without any thought being given to the primary object for which that particular breed was created. To some breeds was given proficiency in egg production, as in the case of the Leghorn; to other breeds superior excellence in the texture and substance of the flesh, making them better suited for table purposes; but in many instances these two most important matters have been ignored in the endeavor to improve the beauty of the outward appearance. This continual mixing or crossing of birds of totally different breeds is a matter which should commend itself to the most serious consideration of breeders, not only of Leghorns, but also of every race of poultry, for it is quite apparent that unless this spoliation of pure breeds by the infusion of alien blood is not quickly checked, it will not be very long before absolute purity and distinctiveness of race will be entirely lost, never to be recovered. Leghorns are, or should be, egg producers pure and simple, with the very slightest inclination among hens to broodiness, and in years past it was quite the exception for more than about 2% to become broody, but now with some of the varieties the percentage has risen to 18 or 20%. The reason of this great rise in the desire of a purely non-sitting breed to incubate is not far to seek. The introduction of Silver Gray Dorking blood in the manufacture of the Duckwing, the use of the Buff Cochins with the Buffs, and the crossing in of the White Malay with the White Leghorn are the elements responsible for so radical a change in the constitution of the present-day Leghorn. The French quotation, "L'homme propose et Dieu dispose," is well exemplified in this case, for man in his desire to improve the color and size of certain varieties of Leghorns by amalgamation with other breeds, did not take into consideration the all important fact that the peculiarities belonging to the aliens were bound to make themselves apparent as time went on, to the detriment of the primary breed. Such being the case, can it be claimed that these and also other breeds of poultry are absolutely and definitely pure, when they possess traits which were not endowed by nature?

To me the progressive improvement of any breed of fowls is most desirable, and I consider that it should be the sole aim of every fancier to do his or her utmost to improve not only the beauty of plumage and size, but the constitutional stamina and utility qualities as well, but always adhering strictly to the type and characteristics of whatever breed it may be. I firmly believe that this can be done by judicious selection of the breeding stock, without recourse being had to the constant infusion of alien blood. Of course I am aware that the great idea of the present age is for novelty, so that to

move with the times, some breeders are always on the lookout to create a new variety or sub-variety of any recognized breed. If such could be obtained by the simple amalgamation of two distinct colors of the same race, as in the case of Pile Leghorns, it would not so much matter, but I consider it most harmful to cross two totally distinct races that each have peculiarities pertaining to themselves alone, and then to class the products as a pure bred sub-variety.

Having endeavored to clearly demonstrate my views on this very important and, to me, most serious matter, I will now pass on to the breeding and mating of the various colors of the Leghorn family.

Brown Leghorns.—To me the Browns are the most handsome of all Leghorns, the brilliant colored plumage of the cock and the soft toned feathers of the hen being most pleasing to the eye, and through all my long acquaintance with this variety I have never heard any one call them ugly. If the breeder of Browns desires to produce good cockerels and also good pullets, it is necessary to mate up two breeding pens, as it is almost impossible to obtain specimens of equal merit in both sexes from a single mating. I am, of course, referring to breeding birds for exhibition, because where egg production is the only point in view, color is not so essential. We will first consider the best mating for producing bright colored cockerels. The comb of the stock cock should be large, well and evenly serrated, of fine texture and carried well over the back of the head, broad at the base, and firmly fixed to the head. The lobes large, almond shaped, rather pendulous, smooth and fine in texture. His plumage should be very bright in color, the hackle sharply striped with black, but the striping must not be too heavy or broad, the golden bay color predominating. His tail should be full and carried well up. A bird with a small whip tail, or one that hangs downwards, should be avoided, as much as a squirrel tail. Such a bird as described should be mated with hens of light brown color (with a tendency to warmness on the wings), the penciling on the feathers to be fine. Their combs should be firmly set on their heads, and it is preferable that they should not be too big or fall over too much. Hens with combs that fall half to one side and then double over and fall to the other side, should not be used, as they cause badly formed combs in their progeny. The lobes should be large and smooth. The tails should be carried rather low. Such hens are no good for the show pen, but are most valuable for the production of first class cockerels.

For pullet breeding a more sombre colored cock is required. The comb to be as large as possible, in fact, it cannot be too large, and if it falls over it is an advantage. The hackle should be of a deeper golden bay color, with broad black striping, and if the breast has some brown splashes or feathers it is an advantage. The hens suitable for mating with such a cock are those usually exhibited, being of a sound Partridge color, the wings being quite sound, that is, free from any tendency to red or rust. This latter point is most important. From such a mating the best and softest colored pullets would be bred, but the cockerels would be only useful for stock purposes.

White Leghorns.—The standard decreed that the plumage of this variety should be white, without taking into consideration the natural tendencies of the bird. Breeders responded, and to comply with the requirements laid down as a *sine qua non*, immediately resorted to alien blood to effect the object, with the result that a more dead white plumage was obtained, but there also came almost white legs and beak, which are certainly not characteristic of the Italian Leghorn. Nevertheless, birds of this sort were bred and exhibited for some time, until some one awoke to the fact that White Leghorns were becoming too "Minorcary," and so to reinstate the leg and beak color a Malay cross was instituted, which has given us a white bird with yellow legs and beak, but it is hardly a Leghorn. Let us, for a moment consider the natural construction of the pure Leghorn. In the first place, its skin is yellow; the quill, or stem of each feather is yellow; the legs are yellow, the beak is yellow; and the fat is yellow. Such being the case, is it compatible with the laws of nature that the feathers and lobes should be a pure and spotless white? An artist, in mixing his pigments, would not employ yellow to get a pure dead spotless white; if he did the effect would be a creamy white, and therefore, when it is known that the color secretion contained in the body of this variety of Leghorns is yellow, can it be expected otherwise than that it should assert itself in the feathers?

As I have previously stated, the type has been entirely changed, and the color of the plumage also; the former is undoubtedly the more deplorable, as it takes away from the breed its original identity. Mr. Edward Brown told me that during his visit to America he inspected a farm where there were over 4,000 White Leghorns of the original Italian type, and the alertness, sprightliness, and smart appearance of these birds were a remarkable contrast to the up to date specimens of England. I sincerely trust that ere long some attempt will be made to bring back this pretty and useful fowl to something like what it was thirty years ago.

Buff Leghorns.—This variety came to us from Denmark, where they were known as "Yellow Italians." The first specimen (a hen) seen at any of the shows was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in 1888. This hen I was fortunate enough to secure, and also subsequently to obtain other birds of the same color from Denmark. The cocks were of an almost cinnamon color on breast and back, with a lighter hackle, the tail feathers were white in the center, margined round with an edging of buff, the effect being very striking. Other importations from Denmark were made by various fanciers, and ere long Buffs were seen which clearly indicated that the Buff Cochins had been used to increase depth of color to the detriment of the type. Later on buff birds of other breeds were tried, so that in one way and the other, the percentage of Italian blood in the modern Buff is but small. In mating up a breeding pen of Buffs, color of plumage is of primary importance. The hens should be of a sound, even buff all through, special attention being paid to the undercolor, which should be buff, and not white. Better results will be obtained by using a cock some shades darker than the hens, than one that nearly coincides in tint with them. Type should receive every consideration at the hands of the breeder.

Duckwing Leghorns.—This sub-variety of the Leghorn family cannot be considered pure Leghorn in the strict sense of the word, for two distinctly foreign breeds played important parts in its manufacture, so that without the aid of the Silver Gray Dorking and the Phoenix fowl, the variety could not have existed, and though it is now some years since their introduction to the pure Leghorn, traits in the character of each are very frequently to be found in the variety. The long sickle feathers of the Phoenix are constantly making themselves visible in the cockerels, while the incubating properties of the Dorking have been inherited by a large proportion of the females. I may mention that in a flock of thirty hens, twelve of them have been broody during the past season; seven of them having hatched and brought up broods of chickens. Such results clearly prove that the proportion of alien blood is in excess of that of the Leghorn. However, despite these traces of impurity, the Silver and the Golden Duckwings are very pretty in appearance. To be successful in breeding both cockerels and pullets it is necessary to have two pens, for the reason that the Golden pullet is too warm in color to be of any use as a show bird, and the Silver cockerel is of little worth when his competitors in the show pen are good colored Golden. To produce bright golden colored cockerels, hens should be selected that are red on the wings and that have deep colored breasts. For the production of Silver pullets of the highest quality, the stock cock should have a pure silver hackle, with solid black breast and under parts, while the hens must have the hackle composed of silver gray with a broad stripe of black running down the center of each feather, the breast being of a light salmon color. I have simply given the chief points to be studied when mating, but of course combs, lobes, legs, and type must also be considered.

Black Leghorns.—Black Leghorns are the birds that find the greatest favor in the rural districts of Italy, and are more largely bred than any of the other colors. They appear to have made their appearance in America in 1871, but as to their importation into England I can find no authentic record. However, some twenty years ago I was invited to inspect a pen belonging to a fancier in one of the suburbs of London, and I well remember that the birds were sound in color, small in size, but of the true Italian type. Nothing much was heard or seen of the variety until some considerable time after this, when they began to boom, but in the interval the type had changed owing to the introduction of Minorca blood, their bodies had become larger, and their legs had become greatly mottled or stained with black, so that the present generation is largely impregnated with effects of this cross. The chief difficulties breeders have to con-

tend with is white in the tail of the cocks, and dark or stained legs and feet in both sexes. There is a tendency to get them too big in size, and unless care is taken it will not be long before they rival the present White Leghorn and the Black Minorca in size.

Pile Leghorns.—This sub-variety was for some years eminently Leghorn pure and simple, as they were made from a cross of the Browns and Whites. The earliest productions possessed the true Leghorn type, so that no one could quibble at the general contour of the birds, but it was not long before Pile Game blood was introduced, doubtless with the idea of perfecting and intensifying the color points, so that many of the exhibition Pile Leghorns now show variations in formation that do not contrast favorably with the type of the Italian Leghorn. In breeding this variety the aim is to get the darker shades of color of sufficient density to form a decided contrast to lighter parts, the tendency always being for the chestnut color breast of the hen to become paler with each succeeding generation, the same remarks applying to those parts of the plumage of the male, which should be of the chestnut color. Therefore it is imperative that to maintain these important color points recourse must every now and again be had to the Brown Leghorn, or else the creamy white will assert itself and cause the dark tints to become pale and washy.

Cuckoo Leghorns.—We now come to the variety that has found the fewest admirers of any of the Leghorn races among English fanciers. Though Cuckoos were cultivated in Denmark and America (under the name of Dominique Leghorns) many years ago, it was not until 1884 or 1885 that they made their appearance in the show pen here. Yet after twenty-three years or so their popularity has made little progress, and at the shows where classes are provided for this variety, the entries are never numerous. The cause of this is not far to seek—it is the difficulty experienced in breeding the ground color of sufficient density, combined with the regularity of markings essential in all Cuckoo colored fowls. I believe attempts have been made to remedy color defects by the infusion of Barred Plymouth Rock and also Scotch Gray blood, but the results have not been entirely satisfactory. To be successful with breeding both cockerels and pullets it is requisite that two pens should be mated up; that for the former should be headed by a well barred cock of medium blue color, and if possible without any white in tail. To him should be mated well barred hens of a deeper shade of blue. For pullet breeding, both cock and hens should match as nearly as possible in tone. It is never advisable to mate birds together that are extremes in shade of color.

Some years ago, efforts were made to boom mottled Leghorns, and for a season or two a few were seen in the show pen, but the advent of the Ancona put them to flight, and now I believe they are birds of the past. Again, Rose Comb Leghorns, which are well spoken of in America, were imported, but they found no partisans here, and I hardly know if there are any in this country at the present time.

Partridge Leghorns have long been known in Denmark, but it was not until quite recently that they were seen in England. The hens are pretty in their markings, but the cockerels resemble badly colored Browns.

BLUE LEGHORNS.—Some years ago a fancier produced a few Blues, which, if my memory serves me correctly, he called "Sweet Violets," but like all flowers they soon faded away and no more was seen or heard of this variety until last year, when, at Norwich show, two or three birds were exhibited. Whether their propagation will be continued, time alone will show. As this sub-variety is purely a manufactured one, the Leghorn element in it can be but small, and though I am well aware that the combination of black and white produces a slate color, the blue of this variety cannot be procured from that amalgamation alone, and therefore it will not be surprising if more or less lacing displays itself in the near future.

It may be considered that I have treated the subject of this paper from a too pessimistic point of view, but I must point out that that view has



S. C. White Leghorn Cock.

been forced prominently before me for several years past by the gradual and continuous spoliation of one of the best breeds of poultry created, for the sole object of improving its purely fancy points. The breed has been adulterated to such an alarming extent that its purity is fast disappearing, and unless strenuous efforts are quickly made to regain the original Italian type and

Feeding for Eggs. - - - The First Hatch.

TWO farmers were recently heard discussing the laying qualities of their hens during the winter. One reported success, the other failure—and the strange part of the matter,—to them—was that both were giving the same bill of fare,—corn and buckwheat. The incident was regarded as satisfactory proof that it is just "luck," this feeding for eggs.

The successful poultryman learned long ago that so many factors enter into conditions that this was simply no comparison. Even the quantity and proportions of the two grains were not mentioned. Supposing the non-layers were overfed with corn, or half starved. Supposing again that the laying hens were kept in a warm house, the others roosting in a tree; or that warm water was supplied in abundance in the one case, and unprovided in the other,—an egg is over seventy per cent water; or that grit, lime, charcoal, fresh meat, and

characteristics, "Leghorns" will exist in name only. I appeal most earnestly to every breeder of poultry, and particularly to breeders of Leghorns, to stay their hands at so-called improvements of fancy points, and also the invention of new sub-varieties of the breed when such can only be brought about by infusion of entirely alien blood. Let us by all means endeavor to do our utmost to develop the natural beauties of our birds in a legitimate way, that is, by judicious selection in mating and breeding from the pure races among themselves, so that each different variety maintains its own distinctiveness of character and type, remembering always that fowls were not given us as objects of beauty alone, but also as food for man.

Linseed For Poultry.

LINSEED and linseed meal are too expensive to be extensively used as a poultry food. Their use in the poultry yard is on this account confined to their being used merely for special purposes. Owing to the large quantity of oil they contain they have a very beneficial effect in improving the gloss and appearance of the plumage. On this account linseed is frequently in request when fowls are being prepared for show. It is best to feed linseed in a whole state, as it is most readily eaten by the hens when given in this way. Linseed meal prepared with boiling water is not much appreciated by hens until they have got used to the peculiar smell. Where it is intended to give linseed in the form of meal it would be advisable to mix a little of it with the soft food. The same remarks as just made on linseed apply to hempseed, which is of much the same chemical composition. Hempseed is used for stimulating purposes, and sometimes its use during molting time is recommended. With proper and competent management the use of stimulating foods such as hempseed or linseed is not necessary as a rule. We can obtain the same and more certain results by the judicious use of other and more economical food stuffs. Linseed and hempseed contain respectively 37 and 34 % of fats.

W. R. GILBERT.

vegetables, or apples for green food were never given in the winter by the man who complained of his "luck."

The so-called "luck" in this as in any other phase of farming, is more pluck than luck; it is not providence, but lack of providence which is to blame. Those who fancy they are doing "just as they did last year" with widely different results, may be sure they have overlooked some condition, in fowl, food, or surroundings. Nature sometimes indulges in freaks; but when they invade whole flocks there is a legitimate cause.

IF the beginner filled her incubator with fear and trembling, it is with increased trepidation over the responsibility that she views her first hatch. The larger the hatch the more the responsibility and the desire to do well.

Success with the brooder chick hinges largely on starting right. Over-feeding and overheating are sources of much disease. Misdirected care is fatal. Aim to know what is best, and to do it.

There may be cripples, often are one or two. If the feet are misshapen the others will notice at once, and following the natural bent of their nature, to peck, will give the unfortunate no chance for its life. Remove it from the nest or fix it in a small box in the nursery or basket, where it cannot get with the rest, and in a few days it may outgrow the deformity. Some very crooked feet have come out all right; but if the case proves hopeless it is a mercy to put an end to the suffering at once.

Never feed until they are from thirty-six to forty-eight hours old, no matter how hard they peep. They will peep more if fed too young. Give sharp grit and water before feeding. Unless nature has placed sharp sand or good gravel at your command, invest in prepared grit in preference to prepared food. Bread crumbs make a satisfactory chick food; no food is satisfactory without teeth to chew it. Pulverized charcoal twice a week in feed or water promotes digestion. Feed only what they will eat clean in five minutes, remove feeding board and keep it clean. Avoid chill or over heat. Attention to details at first insures success. BESSIE L. PUTNAM.



S. C. Buff Leghorns,
E. G. Wyckoff, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Story of the Moneytoburn Poultry Farm

Chapter XXXVI. — Another Kind of Specialist.

TWENTY-FOUR hours later Moneytoburn was back at the farm. Observing as he approached that the lights were all out, and everyone in bed, he dismissed his conveyance before it was near enough to awake the inmates of the house, and concluding his journey on foot, quietly let himself in and reached his room without anyone becoming aware of his arrival. He was stirring early the next morning, and had gone all over the farm before any of the men were up. He saw nothing with which to find fault, much to please him, and returned from his tour of inspection feeling more cheerful about the prospects of the farm than he had for months. The fowls were looking well. All the houses were full, those not used the previous winter being now filled up with well grown pullets of both varieties, while the hundreds of roosting coops scattered about seemed to be overflowing with the cockerels of the early hatches and the later chicks. His hasty estimate indicated more than 10,000 head of young stock on hand, and as many of the inferior cockerels had been marketed, he felt that the showing was a very creditable one, and met Carter in a much more amiable mood than that individual had experienced in his employer for many weeks previous to his long vacation.

"Yes," said Carter, when Moneytoburn had expressed his gratification with conditions on the plant, "we've done very well—considering. I'd hoped to do even better, but we were talking it over among ourselves last night, and in the light of the reports of poor hatches and backward chicks that come from all sides, we think we've done very well. I've just been waiting until you got back to decide how many old hens to keep over, and whether you want to market all cockerels but what we need ourselves, or keep a thousand or more of the best and sell for breeders. We will have to have some new houses—and they ought to be under way now. How many we need will depend on how many old hens we carry over, and how many of the later pullets you want to hold."

"Well, we can go over that all in detail later in the day. Of pullets ready to begin laying before winter, how many have you?"

"About two thousand."

"I thought as I looked them over there must be twice that many. Our houses hold 10,000, and we have about 6,000 old hens on hand. With all houses full I thought there must be at least 4,000 well developed pullets."

"There are that many pullets in the houses, but a lot of them are only a little more than half grown. As you look them over more at your leisure you'll see in many pens a few precocious pullets that give the impression that the pen is well advanced, but the bulk of them three or four months from laying. If we get 2,000 pullets laying before Christmas, I think that is the best we can expect. The rest should all be laying by the middle of February. With what are out in the coops we have not over 6,000 pullets. I estimate that we have between 3,000 and 4,000 hens that it would be policy to keep over."

"Then we begin the winter with, practically, only about 6,000 ready to lay hens. What advance have we made over last year?"

"That's something we can tell more about when they get to work. I think you'll find quite an advance in results. Besides, we've got easily 1,200 cockerels to sell that should bring from \$2.50 to \$5 each—some of them a good deal more than \$5. My idea was to sell those cockerels for breeders, and put the money into early pullets. We ought to be able to turn those cockerels over and buy pullets, so that after all expenses of selling them are met we can have every cockerel replaced with a good early pullet."

"From what I saw last year when we were buying, and from some things I've learned since, I don't believe it would be possible to sell those cockerels for breeders at any price, and get rid of them fast enough to get the pullets we buy in place of them here before winter."

"I never thought of waiting to buy the pullets until the cockerels were sold," exclaimed Carter impatiently.

"That might have to be done if you were short of capital."

"Oh, I see, the idea is to buy the pullets first, and trust to luck to get rid of the cockerels."

"Not to luck, but to good advertising. Let me arrange that, and I'll guarantee that they'll move fast enough. If we are going to buy the pullets, now's the time, and it is a little early to sell cockerels yet. If we begin advertising in the October papers we'll hit the buyer just right."

"I guess you better sell all but what we need for ourselves for market."

"They're gone by for soft chickens now. We could only get the price of old cocks—seven or eight cents a pound."

"Then why didn't you sell them when they would go as soft chickens?"

"Because you left it to me—you said nothing either one way or the other. I used my best judgment."

"I'd rather you'd sold them. I don't know that I care to advertise."

"We've had all kinds of advertising solicitors here in the last two months, from Champion, proprietor, editor, advertising manager, and special correspondent of the *Poultry Compendium*, which is issued monthly, or as often as he can get in money enough to encourage his printer, to the great and only Scratcher, of the *Poultry Advertiser*, who is on a large scale all that Champion is on a small scale. They were all delighted with what they saw here, and all sorry to miss you. They all said they would come again. I told them I had nothing whatever to do with the advertising—that they would have to see you. Most of them won't come again, but you may expect Scratcher back any time. His mission in life is to boom the poultry business, and the most hardened exaggerators and wildest enthusiasts among poultrymen are mere amateurs compared to him."

"He might be interesting as a type, but I don't think I care to see him."

"You can't help yourself. Scratcher knows your business and all its possibilities from A to Z—or, he thinks he does, and, as far as he is concerned, 'tis all the same. He's deeply interested in your venture in White Wyandottes, and is counting on a page ad. sure, and selling you a whole special edition if you win a few firsts at New York. Scratcher is out for business for the *Advertiser* all the time. He has a greater variety of regular rates, and more special inducements to advertisers than all the rest put together. You can't avoid him. You can't shake him. He won't take no for an answer."

"Forewarned is forearmed," remarked Moneytoburn cheerfully. "I'll just have some fun with Mr. Scratcher when he comes along. If he gets a contract it will be such a little one that he can't take much satisfaction in it."

"We'll see," said Carter under his breath. "His nibs don't know what he's up against when he meets Scratcher."

It was on Saturday of the second week after Moneytoburn's return that Scratcher put in his appearance. Moneytoburn had been in the city that day, and reaching the station just as the crowded train was pulling out, could get no seat. As he stood in the aisle he noticed next the window in a seat just ahead of him a sharp featured man industriously working with a lot of papers and incidentally occupying enough more than half the seat to cause considerable annoyance to the other occupant, an inoffensive looking elderly man whom Moneytoburn recognized as one of the merchants of ——. Having finished the papers taken from his pockets, the industrious individual brought his suit case down from the rack, and producing from it a writing pad, and using the suit case for a desk, began to write. The inoffensive merchant, thus further intruded upon, remarked in tones of frigid sarcasm, "As my sitting here seems to inconvenience you, sir, if you'll just move your baggage long enough to let me get out you can have the whole seat to yourself."

"No inconvenience to me, thank you, none at all; don't disturb yourself on my account. There's plenty of room for both."

"There certainly would be if you would occupy only your share, and keep your luggage where it belongs."

To this the industrious man made no reply, and paid no attention, but was about to resume his writing when his seat companion with a snort of disgust, pushed the suit case aside, and rising, stood in the aisle.

"Much obliged to you, I'm sure. What's your loss is my gain," observed the other, beginning to spread himself and his belongings over the entire seat.

"Seat up there, lady," called the brakeman, and the passengers who had been watching the little episode exchanged looks of amusement which developed into broad smiles as the lady in question began to force her way through the crowded aisle toward the seat. Those nearest the seat made way for her eagerly. The solitary occupant's face grew red, and his thin hair stood on end as he looked up from his writing when she began the process of getting into the seat. She was a short, rotund woman, of sufficient breadth to require fully three-fourths of the seat. She was unmistakably Irish, and radiated good nature.

"Perhaps, madam, you'd rather sit next the window," said he with a sudden access of consideration for the comfort of others.

"No, no; I'd rather not be next the window. Sit still; stay right where you are," said she, still squeezing into the seat.

"Well, just let me get my suit case up in the rack," he exclaimed desperately. Willing hands of men in the aisle relieved him of the suit case, and deposited it in the rack. Then he compressed himself as much as possible, and the lady sat down and demonstrated that he was capable of still greater compression. He began to realize that he was furnishing amusement for the other passengers. He caught the eye of his late seat mate enjoying his discomfiture. He would have liked to get out and leave the lady in full possession, but that was impossible. He could not pass her. To still further add to his misery, he found that as she relaxed herself after the exertion of getting in position in the seat, her bulk seemed to settle and spread. To crown his misery she began to fan herself with the newspaper she held in her hand, and at irregular intervals her elbow gave his ribs an extra squeeze.

The passengers, who had been interested in the situation, seeing him thus disposed of, showed no more interest in him. One by one as seats were vacated those standing near moved away. Moneytoburn found a seat far forward in the car, and had quite forgotten the man until as he alighted from the train he noticed him just behind, and as he hailed a cab and it drew up heard this man inquiring for a conveyance to the poultry farm.

"Here's Mr. Moneytoburn, going out with me now," said the driver. "I s'pose you can go along."

"Mr. Moneytoburn," exclaimed the man, advancing and extending his hand, "I'm Scratcher, of the *Poultry Advertiser*. I called to see you a month ago, but you were away. I found out from the New York Supply Co. that you were at home now, and thought I'd run out over Sunday, so that we could have a good long talk. I have a dozen things I want to go over with you."

"Pleased to see you, Mr. Scratcher," said Moneytoburn, adding mentally, "would be a darned sight more pleased not to see you. I've seen more than I like of you today." Then aloud, "You can ride out with me, and if you talk fast we ought to get your business done in short order. I'll give you as much of this evening as you want, but I have a party of friends coming out tomorrow, and will have to leave you to Carter after tonight."

"That's straightforward. That's what I like. I like to do business with a man when I can go right to business at the start. Now with nineteen-twentieths of the poultrymen you have to lead up to it gradually through a long conversation on everything else of any interest to them. That is what takes a man's time and wears his patience. I tell you 'tis a treat to me to deal with a man who wants to talk and will talk business and nothing else. I'm here in the interests of the *Poultry Advertiser*—and in your interest. The *Poultry Advertiser* is conducted in the interests of its patrons first, last, and all the time."

"Just a moment, Mr. Scratcher. In my idle hours curiosity has led me to make something of a study of the few poultry papers that have come into my hands, and I've often been at a loss to know how some of them



reconciled the conflicting interests of their patrons. You have two classes, don't you—subscribers and advertisers?"

"Nominally we have, of course; but speaking to you as an advertiser, I may say frankly that in our business we consider the advertiser our patron, and the reader of the paper a sort of pensioner—or to tell the naked truth, a pauper—an object of our charity. Why, the price we charge for a paper—the full subscription price—doesn't begin either to pay us for the paper, or to represent its value to the reader; and when I tell you that only a small proportion of papers go out at the full regular rate, that we give big commissions to agents, and combination offers, and do anything and everything to extend our circulation, I think you can understand why it is that I feel that the readers are not entitled to any consideration which might conflict with the advertisers' interests. 'Tis home missionary work that we are doing. We give a man information worth hundreds of dollars to him, and charge him only fifty cents for it. You advertisers are doing the same kind of missionary work when you sell eggs and fowls for a few dollars which start the buyers into business that runs into hundreds and thousands of dollars every year. Pardon me, —Mr. Moneytoburn—if I seem to speak with feeling on this matter—I feel deeply on it. When you get right down to bed rock there's no conflict between advertisers' interests and readers' interests. The difference is that the advertiser—the business man—the expert or professional, if you please—knows what is good for the reader—for the beginner—while the average reader is a cheap lot, and we tolerate him only because we hope to develop him and make something out of him."

"I see," interjected Moneytoburn.

"Now," continued Scratchers, "as I understand the situation, you are in this business for the money, and the glory you can get out of it."

"No, I'm in it to demonstrate what can be done in the way of getting money and winning honors in it."

"Same thing. Now to make money in poultry, or to make a reputation in it, you must advertise. You must let people know what you have to sell or you will sell nothing."

"But what I have to sell I don't need to advertise. There have been at least a score of men from New York out here offering to make contracts to handle everything we have to sell."

"For market—yes. But you can't afford to sell everything at market prices."

"Perhaps not, but I'm going to give it one good trial."

"When you say that I take it you mean the stock on this farm—not your White Wyandottes."

"The White Wyandottes I'm breeding just for fun. I don't care to sell anything from them—not yet. What I may do after I've made a good winning, I haven't considered seriously."

"That disposes of the advertising business," observed Scratchers, with an air that Moneytoburn interpreted as signifying, "Well, I've done my duty. If you won't make the most of your opportunities, 'tis no fault of mine."

They were passing the "college" as this stage of the conversation was concluded, and talk turned naturally toward the educational undertaking, and continued on that line until they reached the farm. Then during supper and for an hour afterward in the office the conversation was general, until Carter and the foreman left Moneytoburn and Scratchers to themselves.

"Mr. Moneytoburn," said Scratchers earnestly when they were alone, "I want to congratulate you on what you've done here."

"A little early for congratulations," replied Moneytoburn coldly.

"You think so? That is because you are not familiar with these affairs as I am. You are looking at this business from its present financial standing—thinking of the money you have paid out—so much less than has been taken in. Isn't that right?"

"No; I'm not worrying about the present difference between the income and the outgo. The uncertain thing in my mind is the future dimensions of the deficit. I could stand a pretty big deficit, but the business couldn't stand one continuously. I've discovered, among other things that have come to me as I have gone deeper into this, that there is quite a difference between what a business is and what it seems to be."

"Pardon me, for interrupting, Mr. Moneytoburn,

but you've been on this place just about a year, haven't you?"

"Just about."

"Now, honestly, do you think it fair to yourself, or to these men you have here—the pick of the whole country? If you tried ten years you couldn't get a better lot together,—do you think it fair to them to take the attitude you do toward the future of this business? You let them see that you feel that way, and you take all the ambition right out of them. You must let them see that you have confidence in them—"

"Whether I have or not?"

"If you haven't—may I ask,—why not?"

"In the first place because while things look pretty well here now, they don't represent remarkable results when you consider what it has cost to produce them. For instance, say we began hatching about March first. The present indications are that by the first of next March, the last of this year's crop of pullets will be laying. There will be about 6,000 of them in all, and three months laying is the most I will have had out of any of them, and the item of superintendence and labor to produce those pullets will amount to more than their market value."

"I don't see anything discouraging in that. There's no law to compel you to sell them at what you call their market value. How much did you have to pay for pullets when you went out and bought last year?"

"Two to three dollars each."

"And they are scarcer this year than they were last. I don't see why three dollars each isn't a conservative estimate of the value of your pullets."

"One reason is, because not over half of my pullets are as far advanced as the latest I bought last year. I'll admit, Mr. Scratchers, that things look very well here—but, it isn't possible to figure out that we've made progress in proportion to the expense, and my hopes for the future are low just now, because the most reliable information I can get convinces me that I haven't got this plant on any better basis than those that have gone before it. I'd be willing to give a great big bonus—a small fortune to the man who from what he had actually done could convince me that he could make this farm pay and develop as a year ago I thought it might."

"May I ask who gave you information that makes you think you haven't bettered the beginnings that in the past have spelled failure?"

"I came to the conclusion myself from putting together a good many things that came from different persons. Then when I wanted advice that would either confirm my judgment or show where it was wrong, I went first to the man I knew, who, more than any other, seemed to have no hallucinations about the business."

"Who was that?"

"Rohr, the White Rock breeder."

"Worst man in the world to go to for advice. Thoroughly impractical. Why, Mr. Moneytoburn, that man has had all kinds of opportunities to make money. He deliberately turned away from the best proposition ever offered him. He has never placed a line of advertising with us, and when I went after him about it four or five years ago, what do you suppose he said?"

"I'm sure I don't know; but I'm interested to hear."

"I went to him straightforward—just as I'm talking to you now—and said: 'Mr. Rohr, we've never been able to do any business with you—and I can't understand why. We've got the best advertising proposition anyone can offer you—and you must know it. I can demonstrate it to you in five minutes. If I didn't know we could make it to your interest to advertise with us, I wouldn't say a word, but when I know you can do more business through the *Advertiser* than through any three other papers—when I know that you are losing business and money by not advertising with us, I feel that I'm justified in insisting that you give me a contract, or your reason for not giving me one.'"

"What did he say to that?"

"When you put it that way, Scratchers," said he, "all I have to say is that you are not in a position to insist on anything from me. You can ask for a contract, and all I'll ever tell you is that you won't get one. You can ask for my reasons if you want to, and all I have to say is that I'm under no obligation to give them." "Mr. Rohr," said I, "that isn't fair to me, and you can't help knowing it. You don't give me a chance to answer your objections to advertising in the *Advertiser*. If there are good reasons why anyone should not adver-

tise in it, it is to my interest to know what they are. If people were finding fault in general with your stock, but not giving particulars, wouldn't you want to know just what they didn't like?" "No," says he, "I wouldn't care a cuss what they thought. I breed according to standard. I know what is standard. My stock suits those who know what White Rocks ought to be. Those it don't suit, don't know. That's all there is to that." "Very well," says I, "let's take this advertising matter on the same basis. We know how to get results for our advertisers. We get them. Advertisers who understand their business advertise with us. People who don't advertise with us don't know what is good for them. That far the cases are parallel. But you say you don't care about the opinions of people who don't know. I do—when their ignorance—pardon this plain talk, 'tis just carrying out your parallel—when their ignorance keeps money out of my pocket as well as theirs." "The cases don't begin parallel," says Rohr; "my Whites are standard." That made me hot, but I kept my temper—as I always do—and said: "Think it over, Mr. Rohr, and you'll conclude to give me a contract; I'll look you up again before the close of the show." "No need of that," he replied, "the whole thing is settled right here and now. I've never advertised a line with you, and I never will." "But why not?" I asked. "I'm not going to say anything about that. Just take 'no' for an answer, and go away," says Rohr. "It wouldn't do any good for me to tell you why I won't advertise in the *Poultry Advertiser*. You have your reasons for your policies. I have mine for objecting to them. There are other papers for me, and other advertisers for you. I don't ask your reasons. All I say is that we can't do business, and will be better friends if you let it go at that." "But," says I, "I'm not satisfied with that. If there's a point to improve in the *Advertiser*, I want to know it." "Well," says he, "if you must have it, here it is: I will not advertise in the *Poultry Advertiser* because I will not be in any way, shape, form, or manner a party to a black-mailing scheme. I consider your method of publishing winnings of your advertisers only nothing but a black-mailing scheme. You say to me as a breeder and fancier, 'advertise with us, and we give every winning you make special mention. If you don't advertise with us, you may win everything in sight, but our readers will never know it.' You may call that by any name you choose. I call it blackmail." Think of that! I was too dumbfounded to say a word. I just turned and left him. If there is any reason in a man, I can convince him, but a plain damn fool—"

"That sounds like Rohr," remarked Moneytoburn, as Scratchers paused.

"Like him! That's Rohr all over—thoroughly impractical. Gets a crazy notion in his head. Wants business offered him on a silver platter—would prefer to have the platter handed to him by a little angel all dressed in white. Because it doesn't come just as he wants it, he turns round and damns the business that gives him his bread and butter. May I ask who else advised you?"

"At Rohr's suggestion I went to Mills."

"From a crank to a quitter. Pardon me, Mr. Moneytoburn, but I must say you have been extremely unfortunate in your choice of advisers. That man Mills, after having shown what he could do, deliberately lay down—quit. Is it necessary to say more about his advice? I can send you to scores of earnest, progressive men—and women, too—who are making money out of this business. To take one of the nearest—there is Eugene Skiller—"

"Yes; I know something about Skiller," remarked Moneytoburn. "By the way, was it your paper that was going to attach his stock for an advertising bill?"

"That doesn't signify anything," replied Scratchers, not in the least disconcerted. "Skiller is a little slack sometimes—as most poultrymen are, and we have to jack him up sudden when we want money. I'd like to take you around, Mr. Moneytoburn, and have you meet some of the men who are making a success of this business."

"You mean who say they are, don't you?"

"Who say it, and can prove it, and every man I take you to will be a man that advertises, advertises liberally and judiciously. Your market poultry and egg business is all right in its place, but you can't make it the whole thing—not on this scale. You have expenses that ninety-nine per cent of the producers of market poultry

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Editorial Page of Farm-Poultry

What Keeps the Intensive System Alive?

A READER asks: "How do you think the methods of Prof. Gowell, of the Go Well Farm, will compare in the long run with the Rhode Island colony system?"

The question is addressed to the Editor's Question Box, but there is one point of prime importance in this connection which seems more appropriately treated here.

In the writer's mind there is practically no doubt that, as an all year round method on a scale where the cost of labor must be figured and labor must be adequately compensated, the intensive system is a failure. It may give good returns for a short time. It may seem to be profitable while there is money or credit to keep it going, but, estimated in terms of "the long run," its days are few and full of trouble. It simply is not in it in the long run.

The question naturally arises, if this is so, why do people going into poultry keeping so generally adopt the intensive system?

The answer is: Because intensive methods still continue to be advocated by the great majority of writers—authorities so-called—on poultry topics.

In general, writers on poultry topics may be divided, as far as their views on systems of poultry culture are concerned, into two classes: Those who write from observation of conditions and results on many plants in many places; and those who write from information furnished by the first class. The first class is made up almost entirely of men associated with poultry journalism. These men visit the poultry plants of their advertisers, and plants using goods sold by their advertisers, and, as a rule, visit and describe only such plants. The Rhode Island colony section has had little attraction for them. Mr. Edward Brown, in his report on the poultry industry in America, said he found that little was known in the country generally of what is being done in this section.

This certainly is not because what these poultry farmers are doing lacked either interest or value to readers of poultry and agricultural journals. It is easily accounted for by the fact that on nearly all poultry journals the same persons act as representatives of all departments of the paper, editorial, advertising, and subscription, and that most of the poultry journals are conducted on the principle of looking out for the advertiser's interests first. When a paper is run on that principle there is always an ample supply of "reading matter" beneficial to advertisers—or if not, the representatives in search of material go naturally to the advertisers and write them up.

The farmers of the colony section of Rhode Island have only recently and only in a very few instances become advertisers in poultry journals, and their purchases of poultry appliances and manufactured supplies have not been large enough to specially interest representatives of houses dealing in these lines of goods. So they have been left very much to themselves, and have quietly gone on demonstrating how by their simple colony system poultry could be continuously profitable. This system has stood the test of time. The writer has been visiting the section at intervals for some seven years, rarely missing a year, and oftener going two or three times a year, and has seen the steady advance and extension of a method which had become well established years before his first visit. Our readers have known what was being done here. We do not think the readers of any other paper have. We have heard of but two representatives of other poultry journals visiting this district, both very recently; if either of them wrote the system up as it deserved, we failed to find such an article in their publications.

From one point of view it need be no particular concern of ours if our contemporaries cannot appreciate the lesson of the fact of the permanence of the colony system, and the lack of permanence in plants conducted on an intensive system, but the general result of their continued exploitation of new intensive plants is to perpetuate a very imperfect system—a system that, as tested, has been generally a failure. For years before we first visited Rhode Island we had been watching the rise and fall of poultry plants. We have been watching it ever since. Where are the noted "successful" intensive plants of ten years ago? How long have the noted "successful" intensive plants of today been running? The system has been tried and found wanting. It probably will have a place in the best system of the future, but only as a part of that system. We are not inclined to dogmatize as to details of systems of the immediate future, for it is quite possible that commercial or theoretical exploitations of ideas may lead people into other systems productive of short lived plants, but we feel very sure that the permanent necessities of the future will have much more of the simplicity of the colony method than of the elaborateness to which intensive poultry culture tends.



The Revolution in Poultry Journalism.

WITH the first number of the *Poultry Fancier* before us, we turn to the editorial page and are at once attracted by a title, "Poultry Fancier's Excuse for Existence."

From this article we learn that the editor has "been much impressed with the fact that of all the poultry journals published, not one of them is wholly devoted to the interests of fanciers, and yet these same fanciers are the people who support the fifty or more poultry journals now being published. It is not an exaggeration to say that seventy-five per cent of the subscription lists of all the poultry journals is made up of fanciers, and no one will deny that ninety-nine per cent of the advertising bills is paid by fanciers with the exception of that paid by the incubator companies and supply firms. With these conditions existing we believe it time that the people who have made the industry what it is should have a representative publication that will deal with their problems and their work in general."

From this we turn back, just eighteen years to the editorial "Salutatory" of the little eight page, first number of *FARM-POULTRY*, where we read:—

"In offering a new paper for the patronage of the public, a statement of the reasons for its existence should be made. Of poultry papers, so called, there are a great many already, (far too many, probably), and they are, we think, entirely given over to the cause of the comparatively small circle of poultry raisers called the 'Fanciers,' men who breed poultry for points, and entirely ignore the practical question of profit from eggs and dressed poultry."

While the writer considers the statement of his predecessor somewhat overdrawn, he does not think any intelligent student of poultry journalism will dissent from the view that in taking up an almost exclusively "practical" line *FARM-POULTRY* filled a long felt want. If the interests of the plain poultryman had not been altogether neglected, they had been given such indifferent attention that the poultry journals were not attracting subscribers of this class. The papers in existence at the time this journal was established had generally small circulations. Following *FARM-POULTRY*'s success in building up a large circulation, especially among practical poultrymen, other journals were established catering more particularly to the fancy, and some of the old ones were rejuvenated and grew strong in catering to that element. But within a few years there began to be a change in their contents. Gradually "practical" matter replaced the articles more particularly designed for fanciers, until it was no uncommon thing to find issues of journals that had once been ultra fancy with not an important article of special interest to fanciers, while the mass of matter published was purely practical.

Our own interpretation of the significance of this situation is that the old style of article for fanciers had lost its interest to them,—was played out,—perhaps because the old writers were pumped dry,—and that no writer on fancy topics had succeeded in striking the popular chord. This dearth of matter of special interest to fanciers is an unnatural condition in one way; yet it seems to have come about in response to the demands of the public for information. Our own judgment is that the interests of fancier and practical poultrymen are so commonly inseparable so far as individuals are concerned, that there is no occasion for a paper exclusively for fanciers, and we shall watch the new paper with interest to see how it draws the line between interests, and how long fanciers are pleased with a paper exclusively their own.



How We Estimate Poultry and Egg Crop Conditions.

RECENTLY, a gentleman whose own line of work calls for very careful record keeping and tabulation of facts, asked the writer how he arrived at his conclusions as to egg production, fertility, hatches, etc., in any season as compared with others. From his point of view the only way to get reliable data in such matters would be through reports of a widely distributed corps of correspondents.

We told him that so far from being based on tabulated reports, our conclusions were arrived at by the utterly unscientific route of impressions from incidental reports and observations, and in illustration of other cases of "sensing" situations, related the statement of a market friend of ours, which we have quoted more than once in these columns, who, in speaking of the frequent fluctuations in prices of poultry, variations up and down of fractions of a cent, perhaps, occurring several times in the course of a few hours said:—"If anyone asks me how I know what the price ought to be, when to go up and when down, when to buy and when to sell, I can't explain it to them, and I never saw anyone who could lay down rules for it; but I do know that a man who stays in this business has to be able to do it without missing very often, and if he can't this is no place for him. He isn't worth his bread and butter here."

That this statement was not likely to give the inquirer a high opinion of the reliability of our estimates, we were well aware at the time we made it, but as we have rarely had occasion to change those estimates, we were able to retain a degree of confidence in our judgment on these points, even while regretting the possible disillusionment of one man who may heretofore have had some confidence in our opinions on such matters. But as we thought the matter over afterward, and began to make mental memoranda of the things contributing to our conclusions, we were surprised at the discovery that our unorganized system of acquiring information is much more extensive and far reaching than it would be possible for us, or for any one to maintain in organized form. The surprising point is the extent and the reach of it. Until we came to think it over in this connection we did not begin to appreciate how many of the items of information which come to us as seemingly simple items really represent a great many experiences.

Our first impressions as to prevailing fertility, egg production, etc., come through the casual reports of personal acquaintances. Almost coincident in time with these are the impressions given by the statements of correspondents asking for information, or reporting gratifying results. Then come the opinions of others who are in the way of getting special information as to conditions. These are poultry buyers and dealers, poultrymen handling large stocks of poultry, secretaries of show associations, poultry supply salesmen, and lastly the press, both poultry and market. When we stop to consider what a multitude of experiences is represented in many of the views which come to us as the observation of one individual, we begin to appreciate how comprehensive is the system through which we derive our impressions of poultry crop conditions.

To the mind which insists on accurate memoranda—on keeping books—the extent of such a system does not seem to add anything to the general accuracy of results. The final result is considered but an accumulation of more or less inaccurate opinions—nothing absolutely certain and conclusive. The tendency of such a mind is to accept as most trustworthy the best compilation of facts and figures offered. From this point of view, a government report which makes certain pretensions to fullness and accurate mathematical expression of conditions, possesses greater value than the opinions or impressions of any or all observers whose records are mostly mental. The government report, state or national, has the advantage of permanence of form and more tangibility, but that such reports represent conditions more truthfully than the impressions of those in close touch with any line of production, is to be doubted. The necessity of expressing conditions in mathematical terms has its own peculiar limitations. It either reduces the sources of information, or leads to the use as "statistics" of estimates differing only from those which contribute to our calculations in that they pretend to a mathematical accuracy which is absent from both.

In the case of poultry there are no current official or bureau reports of crop conditions. We have to estimate these in accordance with the consensus of opinion of those in a position to know their local conditions, or conditions over a considerable area, and we can test our impressions later by market receipts and prices. To know something of the general situation is of great importance to many poultry keepers, and in some parts of our work is of special importance to us when we learn of conditions through what we may call natural channels. In a way, our conclusions and estimates are forced upon us. More than once in recent years we have most reluctantly accepted as facts conditions not at all in accordance with either hopes or expectations. We have always tried to give our readers the facts as disclosed to the best of our information, and we believe they will generally agree that we have been cautious in presenting our estimates. Considering the question from the point of view presented by a questioner, who, presumably, would require statistical proof of such opinions, what we see most prominently is the fact that if we reserved all such statements until we could substantiate them by statistical proof, readers would have to look elsewhere for such information. If all others did the same they would look in vain. We doubt whether there will ever come a time when it would be possible to demonstrate by statistics that fertility in the early part of the season, or egg production in the early winter, had for a series of years been less each year than in that preceding; but there is quite general agreement among poultrymen that that is the fact, and as far as statistics on the subject go, they tend to confirm this conclusion.

The Editor's Question Box.

In this department the editor will answer miscellaneous questions on poultry topics, and all special requests for his personal views which can be answered briefly. Inquiries will be answered as promptly as possible and as nearly as may be in the order in which they are received.

Colony Houses. (J. E. K.)—"How far apart are the colony houses in Little Compton? How far apart in rows,—and how far apart between rows?"

There is no regulation distance. Some of the fields at times have houses not more than five or six rods apart. In some the houses may be several hundred yards apart. It depends on the quantity of stock and lay of the land, and convenience in getting about with horse and wagon.

Anatomy of the Hen. (A. H. R.)—"Could you inform me if there is anything published on the anatomy and physiology of the hen? I would like to take up these subjects with a reliable book as guide, at the same time having the dissected bird before me for comparison; in other words, following the methods used in medical colleges."

I don't know of anything that would be likely to come up to Mr. R.'s requirements. Probably Salmon's "Diseases of Poultry" would come as near it as anything. This book can be obtained of Geo. E. Howard, Washington, D. C.

Trap Nest. (A. C. B.)—"What is the best trap nest to use for Rhode Island Reds?"

The merits of trap nests of different types is a point each poultryman must decide for himself. Having selected the kind of nest he will use, he can get the proper dimensions for his fowls from the manufacturer.

Tumor. (B. F. B.)—"Below please find a description of one of my hens. Please tell me what the matter is, how to remedy it. Will she be fit to breed from, or will the hatchet be the best cure? She is a yearling hen, bought last May. Laid eggs until the middle of July, then noticed that she had a lump under her left eye. One of the hens in the lot she was with had a fight about the first of July, and before I could separate them she was picked under the left eye, so I naturally think that this is the hen. The eye continued swelled, about the size of the kernel of a peanut for three weeks, I using Conkey's roup cure, bathing the eye with warm water, and putting on carbolated vaseline, then the swelling got larger. About three weeks ago I cut it open and got out a lot of corruption, and in another week I repeated the operation, but found that some of the corruption was stuck to the sides of the cut. Today I again cut into the place, and got out a lot of corruption, this time it all coming out, leaving none stuck in the wound. The cut I made was from under the eye to the nostril, and the cavity inside the head extends upward and backward, and is about the size of a marble if it had the diameter of a dime. Her appetite has always been good, although I have not fed her heavily, but will from now on. It has been pronounced chicken pox, roup, and tumorous growth."

The case appears to be a tumor resulting from an injury, and now that the cavity is clean, I would keep the hen and see whether she will recover if let alone, or if the place is given a wash occasionally with some antiseptic preparation. Chicken pox usually spreads in small ulcers which turn dark and make scabs. Chcese growths in roup cases act much like this case, but are not often as large. An injury such as described might occur a thousand times, and the wound heal rapidly with no bad results following. Whether the tumorous development comes from cold or from foreign matter in the wound, is a question that might be answered were the case under expert observation from first to last, but with hens we usually have to take inexpert observation and treatment, and our knowledge of cases is thus much limited.

Disinfectant and Insecticide. (G. P.)—"Will you publish in your next issue of FARM-POULTRY a receipt for making a germicide, insecticide, and disinfectant—all three in one—to be diluted and used as a spray? Formaldehyde is considered by physicians one of the best, if not the very best germicide known. Would it not be also an insecticide and a disinfectant in the poultry house? I have never seen formaldehyde recommended in poultry papers as a germicide, and wonder why, since it is inexpensive and very effective."

I am not able to give Mr. P. anything special with reference to formaldehyde. I presume one reason it has not been taken up by poultrymen is that they have not "been shown" that it was superior to the articles of similar character with which they are better acquainted. I believe all liquid lice killers are germicides and disinfectants, and that most if not all of the common household disinfectants can be used by poultrymen as insecticides. To determine what strength to use them, is a very simple matter. Try a little where red mites are visible, and make your solution strong enough to kill the red mites. Don't be overcareful about exact proportions, simply be sure you get enough. Generally a quantity sufficient to strongly color the water will be enough, but the difference in cost between using just enough and using twice as much is small, and the stronger solution works more rapidly.

Making a Living With Poultry. (H. C. K.)—"A few weeks ago, I wrote a letter to the inquiry dept of *Suburban Life*, asking a number of questions about the poultry business. He has suggested that you are authority on the subject, and can give facts and figures. I asked them if they knew of any considerable number of people that were, and had been for a number of years, engaged in market poultry business for eggs or fowls that were making a *business* of it and making a living out of it. There are lots of people who make a brave start—and do things for a year or so, and then quit. Others who are in the fancy line—who have made a name, stick to their breed, and seem to do well. But we read that from \$1 to \$2.50 per head net is to be cleared in eggs raised for the general market. Do you know of men having 500 to 1000 layers every year, who are clearing up above all expenses \$500 to \$1000 per year? Do they raise their feed, or buy it? Are there many who do it—and on an ordinary market? Of course there is a difference in people, adaptability, etc.,—but what I mean is it in the business if conducted on same business principles as would lead to success in any other business? Any information you can give will be appreciated and relied on. Have never seen your periodical, but should like to."

There are scattered all over the country—more numerous in the territory near the large eastern cities—many people who make a living or a large part of a living from poultry and eggs at market prices. Most of them, I think, if they so keep their accounts that they can get at the facts, find that their profits—over cost of

Amatite ROOFING

Why it Needs No Paint

The main weakness of most ready roofings is the fact that they have no mineral surface, and therefore need constant painting or coating to keep them tight.

Instead of a smooth skin coating made to receive a coat of paint, Amatite has a rough surface of small particles of hard siliceous rock such as is seen in quartz or other hard stone when examined under a microscope.

This mineral matter is chosen for its weather resisting qualities. It is firmly embedded in the surface of the roofing.

On the steepest roof the flow of water will not be strong enough to loosen these particles. This surface does not need paint to protect it from the weather. It will last for years.

The extremely low cost of Amatite with its effective protection and long service, without painting, care or repair, make it the most economical ready roofing yet devised.

Two representative buildings showing the handsome, clean appearance of Amatite on the roof are illustrated herewith.

The following letter from the owners



Amatite on One of the Great Bellemee Farm Buildings at Bedford, Mass.

There is no reason in the world why you should buy a roof that needs painting.

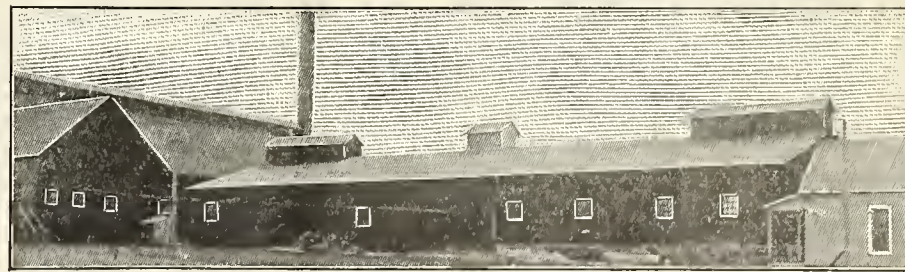
Paint is a makeshift to help preserve the material on which it is used, and will only give limited service at best.

The roof that you have to paint every two or three years is the roof that is going to leak if this care and expense are overlooked.

of one of these roofs is typical of the thousands of letters which we have received in praise of Amatite:

Gentlemen: I am very pleased to be able to state that the Amatite has been entirely satisfactory, and I would not hesitate in recommending it to anyone in need of roofing material. Yours truly,

CANEY GLASS COMPANY.



Partial View Caney Glass Company's Plant. Roofed With 55,000 Square Feet Amatite.

The need of painting is proof of weakness. It is not the roof that protects, it's the paint. If you forget to put the paint on, or for economical reasons omit doing so, you have a leaky roof. Amatite Roofing requires absolutely no painting or coating of any kind during its life.

Price \$1.90 per roll of 110 sq. ft., f. o. b. Boston.

Booklet and Sample of Amatite will be sent free on request if you drop a postal to the NATIONAL COAL TAR CO., 297 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

Woodlands Farm's Third Annual Sale

Six thousand heavy laying White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes, at prices within the reach of all. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity to stock up with birds of our heavy laying strains. Stop and think. We have

835 TRAP NESTS IN ACTUAL USE.

Doesn't that tell you we are breeding to increase the laying qualities of our birds? Eggs \$2 and \$2.50 per 15; \$8 and \$10 per 100; \$60 and \$80 per 1000. Send today for our free booklet telling all about our methods, and giving description of plant.

LEE T. HALLOCK, Prop., Box A, Iona, N. J.

Bent's Milk Albumen

Greatest Animal Food Known.—Hastens Molt, Matures Pullets and Makes Winter Eggs Easy.—Trial Offer, Freight Prepaid east Miss. River. Endorsed by leading Ex Stations and Poultrymen. U. R. Fisher says: "Greatest Egg Producer I have ever used." Write for folder and free sample. Agents wanted. Ask your dealer. Manufactured only by THE BENT-CROISSANT CO., 25 Main Street, Antwerp, N. Y.

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.

The Best Yet

Fourth Annual Show of South Jersey Poultry Ass'n will be held from November 27 to 30th. Cash premiums all varieties. This will be a show of quality. Send for Premium List. Show will be held in our New Empire Coops. These coops for rent to other associations.

B. B. WARE, Show Sec'y.
Bridgeton, N. J.

POULTRY DISEASES.

If chickens are sick, will tell what trouble is, and how to cure. Don't let little chicks die after hatching them. Keep them alive and make them grow. Catalogue free. We keep poultry supplies.

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Cheeks, hens, cockerels, and pullets, for breeding and showing. Bred from Boston winners. Ten pullets for layers for \$12. "Buff Wyandotte Hens" for the asking.

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Get your pullets into good laying condition early, by building them up with tonic foods rich in protein—"Vigor" Beef Scrap, Clover Products, etc.

My free illustrated Poultry Supply Book tells about poultry helps of every kind. Write for it and tell me your poultry problems.

STOKES' SEED STORE,
219 Market Street, Philadelphia.

MACKELLAR'S CHARCOAL

For Poultry is the best. Coarse or fine Granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products in the world.

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EGGS FOR SALE

From large utility stock, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rock and White Wyandottes. Eggs, one dollar per sitting; incubator eggs five dollars per hundred.

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Whitewash your poultry houses and stables easily, rapidly, with the "Lightning" Whitewash Sprayer. Kills lice and vermin. Can't clog. Also for spraying trees, washing wagons, etc. Double action pump. Sprays 30 ft. high. Has 3/4 ft. heavy hose, extension rod, brass nozzle, steel stirrup, ball valve. All brass, \$3.50; Galvanized Iron, \$2.50. Cash with order. Exp. paid. Agents wanted.

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Is the need right now. Make strong, healthy winter layers of the pullets. Get early broilers and roasters and market fowls worth a price.

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are true developers. Surprising results from Darling's Forcing Food. 100-lb. sack, \$2.00. Also Laying Food and Scratching Food at \$2.00. Beef Scraps at \$2.75 and Chick Feed at \$2.50. Oyster Shells, 60c. Mica Crystal Grit, 65c. All in 100-lb. bags, 1 c. b. Chicago or New York, cash with order. Catalog free.

DARLING & CO., Box 54, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
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Conkey's Roup Cure

More Profit on Your Poultry

Why lose fowls this year as you did last? Why have them moping about in a wheezing, sneezing condition? You know how soon all the fowls become infected and die off—and away go your profits!

There is a way to keep every fowl in a healthy, normal condition, and to keep them in the highest state of usefulness, for **Conkey's Roup Cure** is guaranteed to cure and prevent all forms of Roup, Colds and Canker. Easy to give. Put it in the drinking water and the results are sure.

Conkey's Roup Cure

cures or your money back cheerfully and without a question. Can anything be fairer?

Conkey's Roup Cure comes in 50c and \$1.00 packages at your druggists or poultry supply dealers, or send direct to us and we will send it postpaid by first mail. Send now and have it on hand. Try a package—be your own judge.

Conkey's Celebrated Book on Poultry contains just the information that every poultryman needs. Mail us the names of two others interested, and 4c in stamps to cover cost of mailing.

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PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO.,
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SHOWS TO OCCUR.

Secretaries of Shows are Requested to Note Errors or Omissions, and Notify Us With Correction of Same.

The name of the city where a show is held printed in full faced type indicates that arrangements for publication of awards in this paper have been made.

THIS IS OUR OFFER:

To every Show Association accepting the conditions stated below, we will give five (5) full year subscriptions to Farm-Poultry to be awarded as special premiums on poultry as the managers of the show may decide, and we will publish the poultry winnings at their show in full.

THE CONDITIONS:

Lists of awards to be sent us promptly after the show on the blanks we provide for that purpose, and to have appended lists of names and addresses of the exhibitors not winning prizes.

Advertisement of FARM-POULTRY, the conspicuous feature of which is the simple statement that awards will be published in FARM-POULTRY, to be inserted in the premium list. Associations generally give our ad. a page or half-page in the premium list, according to size of page and space available, to be inserted in the premium list in good position and with good margin of white space all around it.

IMPORTANT.

In late years the list of Shows to Occur had grown to such dimensions that it took much more space in each issue of the paper than we felt should be given to standing matter in which a large part of our readers are not interested. So we determined last year to inaugurate a new system of giving publicity to announcements of shows. This worked so satisfactorily that it will be used again this year.

Herewith we publish a list as complete and nearly correct as we have been able to make it. In following issues, to and including Nov. 15, will appear only new announcements and corrections. The list complete to date will not appear again until Dec. 1st paper.

By this arrangement any reader can keep a list for himself. For the convenience of those who neglect to do so, or of any who at any time wish a list correct to date, we will, on receipt of a two cent stamp to pay postage, mail a proof of the list, as standing in type at our printer's.

By this arrangement the information as to dates and judges may be easily procured by any one who wishes it, while the standing list of shows is not allowed to take up every issue space needed for other matter.

New England States.

Oct. 1-4. Brockton, Mass. W. C. Deany, Judge. F. W. Rogers, Sec'y.

Nov. 12-15. Manchester, Ct. Nichols, Card, Bonfoey, Judges. C. I. Balch, Sec'y.

Nov. 19-22. Holyoke, Mass. F. L. Buck, Sec'y.

Nov. 20-22. West Haven, Ct. Nichols, Graves, Card, Judges. E. J. Crawford, Sec'y.

Nov. 26-28. Northampton, Mass. Ballou, Card, Judges. C. E. Hodgkins, Sec'y.

Dec. 3-6. Springfield, Mass., Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n. Score Card Show. Northup, Drexstedt, Ballou, Tuttle, Crangle, Atherton, Judges. H. W. Myrick, Sec'y.

Dec. 3-6. Springfield, Mass., Fanciers' Club. W. R. Graves, Sec'y.

Dec. 3-7. Providence, R. I. W. I. Brown, Sec'y.

Dec. 4-7. Danbury, Ct. Graves, Nichols, Judges. C. W. Clarke, Sec'y.

Dec. 4-7. Leominster, Mass. Lambert, Hawkins, Ballou, Card, and Shove, Judges. L. D. Mudgett, Sec'y.

Dec. 10-13. Portland, Me. Atherton, Smith, Judges. A. L. Merrill, Sec'y.

Dec. 11-14. Woonsocket, R. I. Smith, Atherton, Ball, Congdon, Judges. E. W. Cook, Sec'y.

Dec. 11-14. Winsted, Ct. Card, Shove, May, Judges. L. C. Capewell, Sec'y.

Dec. 17-20. Beverly, Mass. Arthur Elliott, Sec'y.

Dec. 19-21. Worcester, Mass. F. Midgley, Millbury Ave., Sec'y.

Dec. 31-Jan. 2. Freeport, Me. Lambert, Watson, Bartlett, and Newell, Judges. Geo. P. Coffin, Sec'y.

Dec. 31-Jan. 3. Meriden, Ct. W. B. Atherton, W. H. Card, D. A. Nichols, Judges. J. Shule, Sec'y.

Jan. 6-10. Lynn, Mass. Card, Smith, Atherton, Coffin, and Feather, Judges. C. E. Waterhouse, Sec'y.

Jan. 7-9. Lenox, Mass. L. H. Peters, Sec'y.

Jan. 7-10. Peterboro, N. H. E. Ramsey, Sec'y.

Jan. 7-10. Barre, Vt. E. J. Badger, Sec'y.

Jan. 7-10. Middletown, Ct. D. A. Nichols, C. W. Bunnell, W. R. Graves, Judges. Arthur Clark, Sec'y.

Jan. 8-10. Exeter, N. H. Feather, Hawkins, Watson, Williams, Judges. Chas. Russell, Sec'y.

Jan. 13-16. Dalton, Mass. W. H. Griswold, Sec'y.

Jan. 14-18. Boston, Mass. T. F. Rackham, Supt. S. H. Roberts, So. Attleboro, Sec'y.

Jan. 15-16. Guilford, Conn. Nichols, Card, Bunnell, Judges. Paul P. Ives, Sec'y.

Jan. 21-24. No. Adams, Mass. C. M. Ottman, Sec'y.

Near West States.

Oct. 17-18. Girard, Ill. D. T. Helmlich, Judge. H. Rathgeber, Sec'y.

Nov. 19-22. Marion, O. McClave, Faulkner, Judges. F. H. Owen, Sec'y.

Nov. 26-30. Portsmouth, O. T. Rigg, Judge. Nate Kiekey, Sec'y.

Dec. 2-3. Forrest, Ill. Helmlich, Judge. C. C. Johnson, Sec'y.

Dec. 2-7. Fairburg, Ill. Helmlich, Judge. C. C. Johnston, Forrest, Sec'y.

Dec. 3-7. Dowagiac, Mich. Tucker, Judge. J. N. Bilderback, Sec'y.

Dec. 3-7. Carthage, Ill. A. B. Shaner, Judge. D. P. Altizer, Sec'y.

Dec. 4-7. Decatur, Ill. J. B. Burrows, Sec'y.

Dec. 4-7. Macon, Ill. J. B. Burrows, Decatur, Sec'y.

Dec. 9-13. Pana, Ill. Myers, Judge. O. A. Elwell, Sec'y.

Dec. 9-14. Greenwich, Ohio. Chas. McClave, Judge. D. D. Washburn, Sec'y.

Dec. 10-13. Prophetstown, Ill. McCord, Judge. R. C. Turner, Sec'y.

Dec. 10-14. Antwerp, O. C. A. Bissell, Sec'y.

Dec. 11-14. Shreve, O. McClave, Judge. S. G. Case, Sec'y.

Dec. 11-14. Salem, Ohio. Denny, Judge. J. A. Cornell, Sec'y.

Dec. 11-14. Petersburg, Ill. Johnston, Judge. J. L. Bryant, Sec'y.

Dec. 11-16. La Crosse, Wis. Tucker, Judge. E. H. Hoffman, Sec'y.

Dec. 11-16. Hamilton, O. Mulnix, Judge. W. C. Hoffman, Sec'y.

Dec. 16-20. Holland, Mich. Lane, Zuidewind, Judges. Fred G. Kieyn, Sec'y.

Dec. 16-21. Dwight, Ill. LeDuc, Judge. H. A. Wood, Sec'y.

Dec. 16-21. Farina, Ill. McCord, Judge. Oscar Wells, Sec'y.

Dec. 16-21. Rochelle, Ill. G. D. Holden, W. G. Griffith, Judges. R. F. Harter, Sec'y.

Dec. 16-21. Pontiac, Mich. E. E. Hymers, Sec'y.

Dec. 17-19. Warsaw, Ill. O. P. Greer, Judge. Paul Heise, Sec'y.

Dec. 17-20. Ithaca, Mich. Butlerfield, Judge. E. J. McCall, Sec'y.

Dec. 17-21. Morris, Ill. Heck, Judge. J. J. Brinkerhoff, Miuooka, Sec'y.

Dec. 17-21. Rantoul, Ill. Heyl, Judge. Glenn Robinson, Sec'y.

Dec. 17-21. Bradford, Ill. L. H. Eldridge, Sec'y.

Dec. 17-22. Winchester, Ill. McClave, Judge. Lettie Pieper, Sec'y.

Dec. 18-22. Erie, Ill. Warnock, Judge. W. J. Fenton, Sec'y.

Dec. 19-23. Quincy, Mich. S. B. Lane, Judge. A. E. Rogers, Sec'y.

Dec. 23-28. Bushnell, Ill. Keller, Judge. M. W. Grigg, Sec'y.

Dec. 23-28. Orlawa, O. Butterfield, Judge. W. W. Wert, Sec'y.

Dec. 25-28. Elmore, O. E. A. Hilgenciek, Sec'y.

Dec. 26-28. Vienna, Ill. Helmlich, Judge. C. M. Pickens, Sec'y.

Dec. 26-31. Marinette, Wis. Holden, Judge. J. C. Wenple, Sec'y.

Dec. 30-Jan. 3. Lansing, Mich. Jas. Tucker, Judge. J. A. Turner, Sec'y.

Dec. 30-Jan. 4. Elgin, Ill. Lane, Falkner, Judges. W. W. Britton, Sec'y.

Dec. 30-Jan. 4. Delavan, Wis. C. McClave, Judge. H. I. Phillips, Sec'y.

Dec. 31-Jan. 4. Cantou, Ill. Pierce, Judge. F. A. Bennett, Sec'y.

Dec. 31-Jan. 4. Newark, O. J. L. Todd, Judge. Ed. M. Larson, Sec'y.

Dec. 31-Jan. 4. Danville, Ill. Myers, Judge. C. A. Johnson, Sec'y.

Jan. 6-9. Crosswell, Mich. Hathaway, Judge. I. S. Niles, Sec'y.

Jan. 6-10. Chilton, Wis. A. Strausky, Sec'y.

Jan. 6-11. Blue Island, Ill. H. Schuemann, Sec'y.

Jan. 6-11. Evansville, Ind. Lane, Ewald, Judges. H. J. Reimer, Sec'y.

Jan. 6-11. Lagrange, Ind. S. B. Johnston, Judge. Ira Ford, Sec'y.

Jan. 6-11. Lima, Ohio. H. Schwab, Judge. Edw. Helser, Sec'y.

Jan. 7-10. Lake Geneva, Wis. McClave, and Shellabarger, Judges. G. Stannard, Sec'y.

Jan. 7-10. Breckenridge, Mich. C. E. Watson, Sec'y.

Jan. 7-11. Paxton, Ill. Frank Heck, Judge. R. J. Alwood, Sec'y.

Jan. 7-11. Findlay, O. Cram, Judge. E. K. Smith, Sec'y.

Durable Harness

Your harness will always look well and wear well, and will give double service if treated with

EUREKA Harness Oil

Prevents rotting. Gives a glossy black finish. Makes leather soft, strong and durable.

BOSTON COACH AXLE OIL

is the best axle lubricant. Will not gum or corrode. Superior to castor oil and more economical. Sold everywhere—all sizes.

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Champion S.C. Black Orpingtons

Winners at all the big 1907 shows, including NEW YORK.

Will now dispose of my 1907 winners, and also some fine 1908 prospects bred from best matings. Good birds that will win at small shows, and utility stock for sale at reasonable prices.

FOXHURST FARM,
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EGG MAKING

is a hen's natural work. Cut bone is the raw material she needs to make her lay an egg a day. A CROWN BONE CUTTER will prepare the food from scrap bones quickly, easily. Write for catalog—tells about the Crown. Wilson Bros., Box 648, Easton, Pa.

BEST PEKIN DUCKS!

Breeders for sale at Reasonable Prices.

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\$5 NO MONEY IN ADVANCE

The "Dandy" is the easiest operated, best built, fastest cutting green bone cutter made. Sold on 15 days free trial with a broad guarantee. If it suits keep it, if not, send it back. Free catalog.

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World Famous Egg Farm

Our Literature is Free for the Asking.

LAKEWOOD FARM COMPANY,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

HOW TO GET MORE EGGS

Help your hens. Feed them fresh cut green bone and you'll get more eggs—you'll get eggs in winter when eggs are worth while. The Standard Green Bone Cutter prepares bone right for feeding, quickly—easily. Prices \$5.00 and up; sold on guarantee—sent on trial. Write for catalog. Standard Bone Cutter Co., Milford, Mass.

Get Rid of Lice and Mites

One application of Avenarius Carbolineum to the inside woodwork of your hen house is guaranteed to exterminate all of them. A thin, nut brown liquid applied with a brush or spray. Large covering capacity. On the market since 1875. Acknowledged the best preserver of wood in any situation against rot and decay.

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Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements only; will be inserted in these columns, and no display other than that of the classified advertisement. No advertisement containing less than TWO lines will be accepted. All parts of lines will be charged as one full line. No limit to number of lines, and may contain. An advertiser can divide his copy and have an advertisement in one column, as he wishes. Cost of classified advertising will be at a uniform rate of 25 cents per line, each and every insertion; no less price per line for any number of lines, or time, or kind. Copy will be changed as often as desired without extra cost. About an ordinary word make a line. Initials and figures count as words. We charge the advertising in alphabetical order, the value of which arrangement to the advertiser is at once apparent, enabling the buyer to immediately locate advertisements of any particular kind in which he may be interested.

FOREWORD!

THE month of October practically marks the commencement of the exhibition season, and from now on the different poultry associations will hold their annual shows. This fact is of especial interest to breeders who have some good birds for sale, inasmuch as it also means the beginning of trade in stock, and to those advertisers who are early in the field will naturally go the advance orders. If you are of the fortunate ones who have weathered adverse circumstances and have a surplus of quality to dispose of, our advice to you is, irrespective of any advantage it may mean to us, **don't wait too long** before you start your advertising campaign. Indications, for which backward spring conditions are responsible, point to a great trade in stock this fall and winter. Appreciate also, that apart from the exhibition consideration, intending buyers of good breeding stock are beginning to "sit up and take notice." Get acquainted early with prospective customers, for delay in a matter of this kind is a severe handicap, and most frequently means a decided loss on the season's effort.

BANTAMS.

SEVERAL fine Golden and Silver Sebright cockerels, \$2 each. A. L. Clark, Middletown, Conn.

BANTAMS, Buff, Wh., Black Cochins; reasonable; show specimens. Chas. Fisk, Middletown, Ct.

BRAHMAS.

BEAUTIFUL L. t. Brahma cock's, hens, \$1.50 and up. East View Poultry Yards, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

BREEDING STOCK.

ALL BREEDS of five pure bred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, canaries, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., Dept. L, 25 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

DISAPPOINTED—That is what you will be if you don't get some of our Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. We have a splendid lot of yearlings and young stock of the highest quality for sale, and will give you a square deal. Crystal Poultry Farm, R. F. D., Washington, N. J.

GREAT BARGAINS in breeding stock, Buff and Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Buff Wyandotte, Buff Leghorn, White Orpington, R. and S. Comb Buff Orpington; 1 cock and 4 hens or 1 cockerel and 4 pullets for \$5; 1 trio Columbian Wyandotte fowl \$5; 1 Buff Brahma cock \$3; White and Black Cochins Bantam cocks \$1 each. Rowland G. Bullinton, Somerset, Mass.

PULLETS and cockerels, May hatch, also yearling hens, W. Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns and R. I. Reds; great laying strains, bred for business, \$1 each; \$10 per dozen. Geo. S. Bowen, Eastford, Conn.

WHITE AND BUFF Wyandottes. Big farm raised heavy layers brown eggs. Shape, color, right. Regular winners at leading shows ten years. Stock prices right. C. E. Davis, Warner, N. H.

MADISON SQUARE, No. 7, first Golden Polish. Exhibition Barred Rocks, R. C. B. Leghorns, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks; honest value in stock or eggs. Rev. W. P. Mackay, Jamaica, N. Y.

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Shows to Occur Continued.

Jan. 7-12. Coldwater, Mich. H. P. Schwab, Judge. R. S. Randall, Sec'y.

Jan. 8-11. Tiffin, O. Denny, Judge. V. Crabtree, Sec'y.

Jan. 10-14. Allegan, Mich. W. H. Warner, Jr., Sec'y.

Jan. 15-16. Rockford, Ill. Chas. C. Gilbert, Sec'y.

Jan. 13-17. Shelbygan, Wis. Tucker, Judge. E. C. Knehlmann, Sec'y.

Jan. 13-17. Aurora, Ill. Roundtree, Ott, Judges. W. Rauscher, Sec'y.

Jan. 13-18. Monmouth, Ill. G. D. McCluskey, Judge. Fred E. Wright, Sec'y.

Jan. 13-18. Tipton, Ind. John Langan, Sec'y.

Jan. 14-18. Cincinnati, O. Brown, and Ewald, Judges. Julius Friedeborn, 159 W. 6th St., Sec'y.

Jan. 14-18. Zion City, Ill. C. McClave, Judge. E. R. Heath, Sec'y.

Jan. 15-18. Defiance, O. Kummer, Judge. Edw. Bronson, Sec'y.

Jan. 20-25. Jefferson, Ind. Lane, Judge. B. O. Crum, Prather, Sec'y.

Jan. 20-25. Springfield, Ohio. D. J. Lambert, Judge. Albert Seltz, Sec'y.

Jan. 21-24. Port Huron, Mich. Oke, Travis, Judges. Robt. Taylor, Sec'y.

Jan. 21-25. Ashley, O. Early, Judge. E. C. Sipe, Sec'y.

Jan. 21-25. Zanesville, O. W. E. Thomas, Sec'y.

Jan. 21-27. Toledo, Ohio. S. B. E. Seese, Sec'y.

Jan. 27-Feb. 2. Cleveland, O. Gardner, McClave, Rigg, Sites, Judges. F. L. Gruchl, 902 Woodland Ave., Sec'y.

Jan. 28-Feb. 1. Cardington, O. J. C. Long, Judge. F. H. Chase, Sec'y.

Feb. 3-7. Indianapolis, Ind. McCord, Tucker, Pierce, Laus, Judges. Theo. Hewes, Sec'y.

Feb. 3-8. Polo, Ill. Shellabarger, and Warnock, Judges. Dr. L. A. Beard, Sec'y.

Feb. 4-7. Traverse City, Mich. Tucker, Judge. P. W. Wilson, Sec'y.

Feb. 4-8. Saute Ste Marie, Mich. Denny, Judge. W. T. Feetham, Sec'y.

Feb. 10. Columbus, O. Chas. Cram, Carey, Sec'y.

Middle States.

Oct. 1-4. Trenton, N. J. T. Farrer Rackham, Sec'y.

Nov. 19-22. Jericho, L. I., N. Y. Robt. Seaman, Sec'y.

Nov. 19-22. Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y. J. H. Drevendstedt, W. J. Stanton, Judges. Robt. Seaman, Sec'y.

Nov. 25-30. Dallastown, Pa. Emmel, Judge. J. Eberly, Sec'y.

Nov. 26-29. Somerset, Pa. Ed. Shaffer, Sec'y.

Nov. 26-30. Erie, Pa. Keller, Judge. A. A. Goldsmith, Sec'y.

Nov. 26-30. White Plains, N. Y. Denny, Weed, Stanton, Judges. J. Douglas Harcomb, Hartsdale, Sec'y.

Nov. 26-30. Dover, N. J. Chas. E. Becker, Sec'y.

Nov. 27-30. Mohnton, Pa. W. J. Stanton, F. G. Bean, and Theo. Wittman, Judges. Geo. W. Hatt, Sec'y.

Nov. 27-30. Bridgeton, N. J. B. B. Ware, Sec'y.

Dec. 2-7. Lebanon, Pa. Whittman, and Eibel, Judges. I. B. Brenuaman, Sec'y.

Dec. 3-6. Corfu, N. Y. Brace, and Webb, Judges. G. R. Colby, Sec'y.

Dec. 3-6. Johnstown, N. Y. B. W. Mosher, Sec'y.

Dec. 4-7. Paterson, N. J. O. H. Quentin, 164 Madison Ave., Clifton, N. J., Sec'y.

Dec. 10-13. Pleasant Valley, N. Y. Mrs. W. P. Masten, Sec'y.

Dec. 16-19. Buffalo, N. Y. Brown, Barber, Brace, Judges. H. J. Young, 406 Brisbane Bldg., Sec'y.

Dec. 17-20. Gouverneur, N. Y. J. H. Drevendstedt, Judge. J. E. Bennett, Sec'y.

Dec. 17-21. New York, N. Y. H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N. J., Sec'y.

Dec. 17-21. Evans City, Pa. Emmel, Judge. J. F. McFarland, Sec'y.

Dec. 23-28. Lititz, Pa. H. H. McCloud, Sec'y.

Dec. 24-28. East Greenville, Pa. F. Christman, Sec'y.

Dec. 30-Jan. 4. Scranton, Pa. Denny, Wittman, Pierce, and Stanton, Judges. A. W. Close, Sec'y.

Jan. 1-4. New Castle, Pa. Denny, Judge. D. R. Bolland, Sec'y.

Jan. 6-11. Elmira, N. Y. E. W. Philo, Sec'y.

Jan. 6-11. Washington, Pa. Falkner, Judge. Geo. Boothe, Sec'y.

Jan. 7-11. Morristown, N. J. N. J. Stanton, and Huyler, Judges. L. Treadway, Sec'y.

Jan. 9-11. Rutherford, N. J. A. A. Winkler, Sec'y.

Jan. 13-18. Rochester, N. Y. A. Newman, Quilhot, Webb, Judges. F. A. Drewman, Box 472, Sec'y.

Jan. 15-18. Utica, N. Y. C. R. Copper, Sec'y.

Jan. 20-25. Bradford, Pa. Geo. F. Guy, Sec'y.

Jan. 21-24. Havenell, N. Y. M. S. Gardner, Judge. E. A. George, Sec'y.

Jan. 27-31. Auburn, N. Y. J. H. Scott, Sec'y.

Jan. 28-31. New Berlin, N. Y. R. F. Talbot, Sec'y.

Jan. 28-Feb. 1. Schenectady, N. Y. I. L. Whithyre, Sec'y.

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FARM-POULTRY

SEMI-MONTHLY

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Jan. 28—30. Dows, Iowa. Hale, Judge. J. L. Lee, Sec'y.
Feb. 4—7. Leavenworth, Kans. Rhodes, Judge. A. R. Nye, Sec'y.

Far West States.

Nov. 26—30. Hanford, Calif. L. H. Pratt, Sec'y.
Dec. 3—7. Everett, Wash. Collier, Judge. F. R. Daffoe, Sec'y.
Dec. 10—15. Tacoma, Wash. S. Geer, Sec'y.
Dec. 11—14. Fresno, Cal. Weun, Berran, Judges. Geo. Andrews, Sec'y.
Dec. 12—15. Boulder, Colo. Elliott, Judge. D. W. McNutt, Sec'y.
Dec. 17—21. Olympia, Wash. Collier, Judge. C. L. Brown, Sec'y.
Dec. 18—21. Butte, Mont. J. L. Dorsh, 1629 Warren Ave., Sec'y.
Jan. 8—11. Wenatchee, Wash. Collier, Judge. J. N. Johnson, Sec'y.
Jan. 8—14. Portland, Ore. Carlisle, Fenwick, Headlee, Judges. H. C. Schellhaus, Sec'y.
Jan. 13—18. Salt Lake City, Utah. Helmlich, Judge. C. Sander, Sec'y.
Jan. 14—18. No. Yakima, Wash. Denny, Judge. S. H. Schreiner, Sec'y.
Jan. 20—25. Seattle, Wash. Denny, Judge. G. S. Deming, Hanford, Sec'y.
Jan. 20—25. Walla Walla, Wash. E. Dixon, Judge.

Southern States.

Oct. 1—4. Cumberland, Md. G. Deenen, Sec'y.
Oct. 15—18. Hagerstown, Md. Frank Spahr, Sec'y.
Oct. 22—25. Frederick, Md. O. C. Warehime, Sec'y.
Oct. 22—Nov. 1. Norfolk, Va. Jamestown Show. J. Murkin, Jr., Sec'y.
Oct. 29—31. Lincoln, La. E. W. Patton, Sec'y.
Nov. 3—9. Houston, Tex. Robt. Black, Sec'y.
Nov. 4—9. Austin, Tex. Skaggs, Judge. R. C. McClelland, Sec'y.
Nov. 4—9. Augusta, Ga. J. W. Killingsworth, Sec'y.
Nov. 20—22. Whitewright, Tex. H. H. Davis, Sec'y.
Nov. 25—30. Beaumont, Tex. Ben Easten, Sec'y.
Nov. 26—29. Tyler, Tex. Skaggs, Judge. P. Shamburger, Sec'y.
Dec. 3—5. Fort Worth, Tex. N. B. Moore, Sec'y.
Dec. 3—7. Durham, N. C. Denny, Judge. J. S. Jeffrey, Raleigh, Sec'y.
Dec. 10—13. Bonham, Tex. Blanks, Judge. W. Smith, Sec'y.
Dec. 11—13. Monroe, La. Savage, Judge. C. E. Faulk, Sec'y.
Dec. 11—14. Corsicana, Tex. B. B. Simkins, Sec'y.
Dec. 12—13. Adairville, Ky. Jones, Judge. L. Paisley, Sec'y.
Dec. 17—20. Weatherford, Tex. D. Hart, Jr., Sec'y.
Dec. 17—20. Bowling Green, Ky. Myers, Judge. L. J. Wardeu, Sec'y.
Jan. 1—4. Pembroke, Ky. Helmlich, Judge. W. H. Jones, Sec'y.
Jan. 2—4. Herndon, Va. C. M. Walker, Sec'y.
Jan. 7—10. Dallas, Tex. Davis, Savage, Knebel, Judges. E. Beeman, Sec'y.
Jan. 7—10. Monroe, N. C. Lea, Frymire, Judges. T. P. Dillou, Sec'y.
Jan. 17—23. Charlotte, N. C. H. Schwab, Judge. W. B. Alexander, Sec'y.
Feb. 6—9. Marietta, Ga. Owen, and Brown, Judges. J. P. Cheuey, Sec'y.

Canada.

Dec. 2—6. Vancouver, B. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
Jan. 7—10. Brantford, Can. J. I. McCormick, Sec'y.
Jan. 15—18. Victoria, B. C. W. E. Natchtrieb, Sec'y.

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Jan. 28—Feb. 1. Philadelphia, Pa. Leslie Jefferis, Sec'y.
Feb. 12—15. Windber, Pa. Emmel, Judge. Ambrose Eves, Sec'y.

Central West States.

Oct. 15—18. Webster Fair, Iowa. Thos. W. Robertson, Sec'y.
Nov. 18—20. Waldron, Ark. Emry, Judge. J. F. Anderson, Box 223, Sec'y.
Nov. 21—23. Concordia, Mo. Branch, Judge. J. Bruns, Sec'y.
Nov. 25—30. Davenport, Ia. Shellabarger, Warnock, Judges. W. H. Keeley, Rock Island, Ill., Sec'y.
Nov. 26—29. Tyler, Tex. Skaggs, Judge. P. T. Shamburger, Sec'y.
Nov. 28—30. Fayette, Mo. Helmlich, Judge. A. D. Pattison, Sec'y.
Dec. 2—5. Fairfield, Neb. Thompson, Judge. Walter Hoague, Sec'y.
Dec. 2—7. Parsons, Kans. A. Davis, Sec'y.
Dec. 3—5. Norway, Iowa. Shanklin, Judge.
Dec. 3—7. Mason City, Iowa. McClave, Judge. J. D. Russell, Sec'y.
Dec. 9—14. Rochester, Minn. Geo. Holden, Judge. L. Nietz, Sec'y.
Dec. 9—14. Fremont, Nebr. Frank Heck, Judge. O. K. Eckels, Sec'y.
Dec. 10—15. Sedalia, Mo. T. E. Quisenberry, Slater, Sec'y.
Dec. 11—14. Winterset, Iowa. Warnock, Judge. Robt. Cooper, Sec'y.
Dec. 11—14. Deunion, Iowa. Heck, Judge. E. R. Cadwell, Duulap, Sec'y.
Dec. 16—19. Pierce City, Mo. C. A. Emry, Judge. T. Carlin, Sec'y.
Dec. 16—20. Brookfield, Mo. Denny, Judge. J. S. Hill, Sec'y.
Dec. 17—20. St. Edward, Neb. J. Rosenerantz, Sec'y.
Dec. 17—20. West Liberty, Iowa. Warnock, Judge. W. H. Shipman, Sec'y.
Dec. 18—21. Montezuma, Iowa. Shellabarger, Judge. R. A. Mortland, Sec'y.
Dec. 19—22. McCune, Kans. Emry, Judge. D. I. Dolson, Sec'y.
Dec. 23—28. Cherryvale, Kans. Davis, Judge. Geo. Behner, Sec'y.
Dec. 31—Jan. 3. Bedford, Iowa. Southard, Judge. D. C. Mohler, Sec'y.
Jan. 6—9. Forest City, Iowa. D. E. Hale, Judge. R. W. Stephenson, Sec'y.
Jan. 7—10. Bentonville, Ark. Brown, Judge. W. A. Carney, Sec'y.
Jan. 7—11. Columbia, Mo. Branch, Judge. A. E. Puler, Sec'y.
Jan. 8—10. Ames, Iowa. Easton, Hale, Southard, Judges. Frank Fowler, Sec'y.
Jan. 13—18. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Shellabarger, Russell, Hale, Judges. O. W. Hiten, Sec'y.
Jan. 13—18. Enid, Okla. D. A. Stoner, and A. P. Greer, Judges. I. W. Scherich, Sec'y.
Jan. 14—18. Kansas City, Mo. Pierce, Keeler, Rhodes, Southard, Fairchild, Judges. P. H. DePree, Sec'y.
Jan. 15—19. Anadarko, Okla. John Pfaff, Jr., Sec'y.
Jan. 16—19. Greenfield, Iowa. Shellabarger, Judge. Mrs. S. E. Alley, Sec'y.

Pratts POULTRY GUIDE



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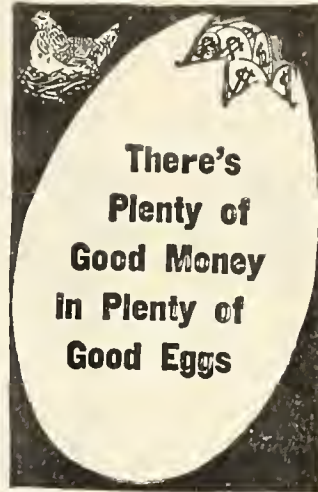
POULTRY REGULATOR

(For 36 years called Pratt's Poultry Food)

did it! Why not make money out of your poultry the way Mr. Freer did?

Pratt's Poultry Regulator not only makes hens lay more than any other thing you can give them, but it also increases the size of the fowls, adds lustre to their plumage, makes the eggs fertile, gives strength and quick growth to little chicks, makes the comb and wattles a bright red, prevents gaps and leg weakness, and will positively cure all poultry diseases.

A dollar carton is enough for 100 chickens for a month!



There's
Plenty of
Good Money
in Plenty of
Good Eggs

ADVICE FREE

Write us about all your poultry and livestock troubles.

Our Veterinary Staff is at your service free of charge, and any questions relating to the care and treatment of your fowls or animals will receive expert attention.

Tell us just what your troubles are, and let us help you to make more money.

Pratts Books

We are now printing the five books named on the following list. Simply drop us a postal card mentioning which you want and we will mail you copies as soon as they are off the press. The regular price of these books is 25 cents, but if you are interested in Pratt's preparations you get them free.

Pratts New Poultry Book.
Pratts New Horse Book.
Pratts New Cattle Book.
Pratts New Hog Book.
Pratts New Sheep Book.

RAISING TURKEYS

Pratts Poultry Regulator Makes
It Easier and Increases
Their Value

Lots of poultry raisers think turkeys are so hard to raise that it doesn't pay to try them. Those people never used Pratt's Poultry Regulator!

Hundreds of turkey-raisers have written to tell us what fine success they have had with turkeys since giving them



POULTRY REGULATOR

(For 36 years called Pratt's Poultry Food)

It keeps the young birds from the many ailments that seem to single out a turkey chick first of all, and keeps them strong and hearty.

If you want big, fat, sleek, glossy-plumaged turkeys to take to market give them Pratt's Poultry Regulator and see what wonders it will work!

It's never too late to give this famous Regulator to a turkey. Just you try it right now, and see what a gain there'll be in your turkey-money.

Double Guarantee

Pratts Poultry Regulator, Pratt's Roup Cure and all other Pratt poultry and live stock preparations are sold by the leading dealers.

With every package you get a double guarantee signed by the President of the Pratt Food Co. and also by your dealer, that Pratt Preparations will do exactly what they are intended to do.

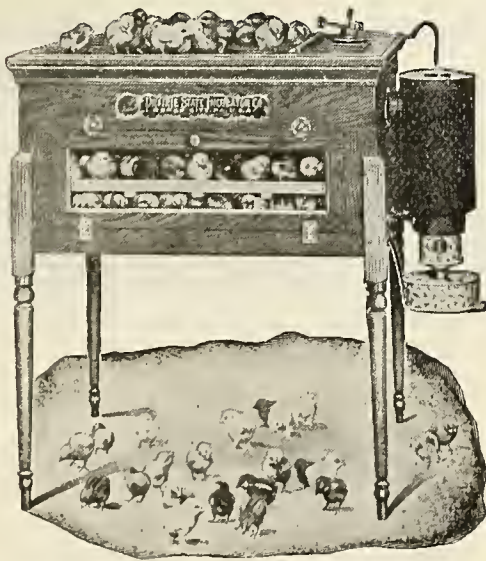
Pratt Food Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA

Department C

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Read These 2 Letters

When experienced poultrymen like these give their experiences with incubators and brooders it furnishes an object lesson for any one operating such machines, that is certainly very valuable. We want you to note the Meadowbrook letter as regards incubators, and the other letter as regards brooders. In the former, the Prairie State Machines were operated in competition with another make, and the fact that such a careful record was kept from start to finish makes the result absolutely authentic. The point that stands out so strong in this practical test is the very claim we have so strongly put out for the New Prairie State Machines; that is, they produce the largest number of "livable" chicks from a given number of eggs, of any machine on the market. And isn't that what counts? Isn't it the chicks that live that bring you the profit? In the Meadowbrook test all the chicks were hatched and reared in a Prairie State Brooder. The vast difference in death loss—10 percent and 50 percent—conclusively proves that chicks hatched in a Prairie State machine have far more vitality, vigor and strength than those hatched in others. This is a mighty important feature—a dollar-and-cents item to you,



hatched in both machines were toe-marked and reared in a Prairie State Brooder. The vast difference in death loss—10 percent and 50 percent—conclusively proves that chicks hatched in a Prairie State machine have far more vitality, vigor and strength than those hatched in others. This is a mighty important feature—a dollar-and-cents item to you,

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS & BROODERS

Millington, N. J., Jan 16, 1907.
Prairie State Incubator Co.
Gentlemen:—I have three of your No. 1 Colony Brooders running, and they certainly are the real thing. They are entirely exposed to the weather, but that doesn't make any difference. They keep the temperature just the same. It came off very cold last night, and I went out at 10:30 P. M. and the temperature stood at 100. There were chicks just hatched, and when I went there this morning, the thermometer had dropped to 16 degrees outside. I thought all was over with the chicks, as the brooder was exposed so, but I was very much surprised to see the temperature standing up all right.
Very truly, R. C. YEOMANS.

are the most efficient machines made. The reason is simply because we have delved deep into the problem of hatching and rearing as it is accomplished by Nature herself, and then built our machines in a way that produces the same condition as near as it is possible to do so. That's the real secret of their success—they are nature-like machines. We have just issued an advance folder which will interest you. Send for a copy and your name will be entered on our mailing list for a copy of our regular catalog, which will be ready to mail very shortly. Why not get the best? It is the cheapest.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.,
Box 479,
Homer City, Pa.



Meadowbrook Stock Farm,
Leavittsburg, O., July 15, 1907.
Prairie State Incubator Co.,
Homer City, Pa.

Gentlemen:—As we have run the Prairie State Incubator in competition with the ——— company and ———, under exactly the same conditions since the first of the season, we are pleased to submit a report of the results. As we use a card system on the incubators and brooders, it makes results indisputable. Our cards show an average of 90 percent of hen eggs and 80 percent of fertile duck eggs hatched in the Prairie State Machine, while the others show the average of 65 percent to 70 percent. Our brooder cards show a loss of but 10 percent from Prairie State chicks as against 50 percent of those hatched in the others. Our new brooder-house, installed with twenty-five No. 6 Indoor Brooders, has given the best results, and the No. 1 Colony Brooders are simply perfection. We expect to turn out thirty-five to forty thousand broilers a year, and it is needless to say that, after these tests, it will be done with the Prairie State Machines.
Yours respectfully,
E. E. CROWSER, Supt.



MARKET REVIEW.

BOSTON.

Boston Produce Market Report.

Eggs.

Receipts for six days, 22,712 cases; same week last year, 32,845 cases; previous six days, 22,681 cases; since April 1, 1928, 938 cases; same time last year, 1,036,992 cases.

Receipts for the past week have been moderate, and much lighter than a year ago. Quality and condition is still irregular, most lots showing a small proportion of choice fresh eggs. There has been a steady demand for fancy stock, best northwestern and western candled and selected selling readily at 22c., with special marks held higher. The general run of ungraded western have been selling at irregular prices as to quality and condition, very few at over 18c. 20c., and some considerably lower. Fancy hennerly three. Refrigerators firm but demand moderate.

Quotations at Mark.

Fancy hennerly.....	33. @
Me., Vt., N. H., extra.....	28. @ 30
Me., Vt., N. H., common to good.....	18. @ 22
York state.....	21. @ 24
Northwestern and western candled and selected.....	22. @
Ind., Ills. and N. Ohio, selected.....	21. @
Other choice western.....	19. @ 21
Western common to good.....	15. @ 18
Western dirties.....	13. @ 16
Refrigerators—	
Early packed, fancy.....	21. @
Summer packed, choice.....	19. @ 20
Summer packed, common to good.....	17. @ 19

Dressed Poultry.

Receipts six days, 2,960 packages; same time last year, 2,387 packages.

Trade was quiet following our last weekly report, and heavy arrivals of delayed stock on Saturday caused a weak and unsettled feeling. Some small sales of western fowls were made at cut prices Saturday, but most lots had to be carried over, and have been closed out since at easy prices, from 12c. to 13c., generally, as to quality and condition. Arrivals since Monday have been quite liberal, and generally ordinary. Demand has been slack, and at the close average best fowls are dull at 13c. to 15c., with a good many common at 12c. to 12c. Choice large roasting chickens and fancy broilers have been in limited supply and steady demand. Most of the western chickens are mixed sizes, too small for roasting and too large for broilers. Such lots are extremely hard to sell, and have to be forced off for what they will bring. Old cocks steady. Northern and eastern receipts continue moderate, but owing to hot weather a good many lots have arrived in poor condition and have been closed out at low prices. Strictly choice fowls and chickens in prime order are in steady demand at quotations. Ducks in full supply at 14c. to 15c.

Fresh Killed Northern and Eastern—

Fowls, choice.....	14. @ 15
Fowls, common to good.....	13. @ 14
Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. each, per lb.....	20. @ 22
Chickens, mixed sizes, per lb.....	16. @ 18
Green ducks, per lb.....	14. @ 15

Nearby Broilers—

Choice 3 1/2 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	18. @ 19
Pigeons, choice, per doz.....	\$1.25 @ \$1.50
Pigeons, common to good.....	75 @ 1.00
Squabs, per doz.....	2.00 @ 2.25

Ice-packed

Turkeys.....	14. @ 15
Fowls, selected.....	13. @
Fowls, common to good.....	12. @ 13
Chickens, choice large roasting.....	16. @ 17
Chickens, mixed sizes.....	12. @ 14
Broilers, fancy per lb.....	16. @
Broilers, fair to good per lb.....	13. @ 15
Old cocks.....	10. @ 11

Live Poultry.

The market has been liberally supplied for the past week, demand has been only moderate, and prices have declined. At the close best lots of both chickens and fowls are having a slow sale at 12c. to 13c.

Fowls, per lb.....	12. @ 13
Spring chickens, per lb.....	12. @ 13
Roosters, per lb.....	9. @
Pekin ducks, young, per lb.....	11. @

NEW YORK.

From the Producers' Price Current.

Eggs.

Receipts today, 6,395 cases; last six days, 56,675; previous six days, 64,538. The market for fresh gathered eggs continues irregular, the tone varying with the quality of the goods. There is a fair trade, but it is chiefly for the better qualities, and seems to be best for the very highest grades, of which the supply is smallest. Refrigerator eggs are strong competitors of all grades of fresh below the finest. The few lots of western that show a liberal proportion of new eggs do not wait long for customers at a range of 23c. to 24c., according to the amount of new stock contained, but quality to reach the latter price is exceptional.

Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.....	26. @ 26
Nearby, firsts to extra firsts.....	22. @ 24
Western, fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	23. @ 24
Western, fresh gathered, firsts.....	22. @ 22
Western, fresh gathered, seconds.....	19. @ 21
Fresh gathered, thirds.....	17. @ 18
Fresh gathered, dirties, country candled.....	14. @ 17
Fresh gathered, dirties, uncandled.....	14. @ 16
Checked eggs, country candled.....	15. @ 16

Checked eggs, country candled.....	12. @ 14
Refrigerator, early packed, prime to choice.....	20. @ 21
Refrigerator, early packed, fair to prime.....	18. @ 20
Refrigerator, summer packed, avg. best.....	19. @ 19
Refrigerator, summer packed, fair to good.....	18. @ 18
Refrigerator, lower grades.....	16. @ 17

Dressed Poultry.

Receipts today, 1,128 packages; last six days, 8,457; previous six days, 8,110, corresponding six days last year, 9,940.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—

Western, old hens, average best.....	15. @ 16
Western, old toms, average best.....	15. @ 16
Old, fair to good.....	13. @ 14
Old, inferior.....	10. @ 12
Spring broilers, plump, 2 1/2 to 3 lbs. each, per lb.....	\$2.00 @ \$2.50
Spring, 4 to 6 lbs. each, meaty, per lb.....	25. @ 30
Spring, fair to good, per lb.....	15. @ 20

Broilers—

Philadelphia, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	20. @ 21
Pennsylvania, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	15. @ 17
Pennsylvania, poorer grades.....	13. @ 11
Western, milk fed, dry picked.....	15. @ 17
Western, dry picked, average best.....	11. @ 15
Western, dry picked, poorer grades.....	11. @ 14
Mich. and Ohio, scalded, fancy.....	15. @ 16
Other western, scalded, average best.....	14. @
Western, scalded, poorer grades.....	10. @ 13

Fowls—

Western, dry picked, choice, culled out.....	14. @
Western, dry picked, poor to medium.....	12. @ 13
Western, scalded, choice.....	13. @ 14
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	12. @ 13
Southwestern, average best.....	13. @ 13
Southwestern, poor to medium.....	12. @ 13

Other Poultry—

Old cocks, dry picked.....	9. @ 9
Old cocks, scalded.....	9. @ 9
Ducks, spring, L. I. and eastern.....	17. @
Ducks, spring, Pennsylvania.....	16. @ 16
Ducks, spring, Virginia.....	15. @ 16
Ducks, spring, western.....	10. @ 13
Geese, eastern, spring white.....	20. @ 21
Geese, eastern, spring dark.....	17. @ 18
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.....	\$3.50 @ \$3.75
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to doz. per doz.....	3.00 @ 3.25
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to doz. per doz.....	2.75 @
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz. per doz.....	2.25 @
Squabs, prime white, 6 1/2 lbs. to doz.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.25 @
Squabs, culled, per dozen.....	.50 @

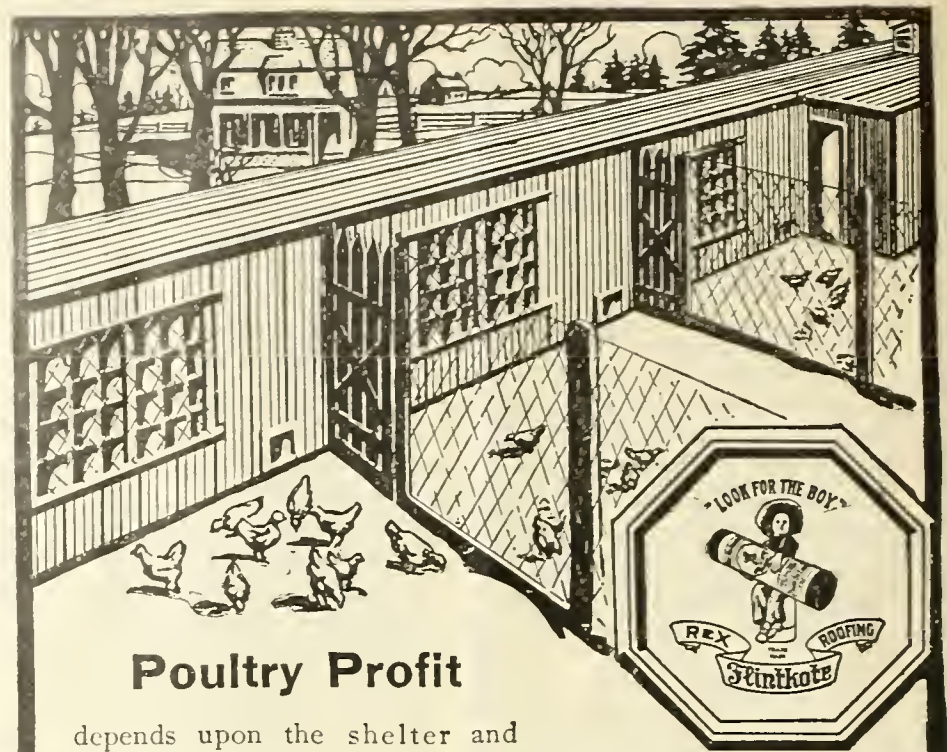
Live Poultry.

Receipts today, 12 carloads of western by freight, and about 1 car scattering lots by express. Receipts have been very heavy this week, footing up 88 carloads by freight, and some five or six carloads more are expected, though doubtful if any receipts after today will be unloaded. The market is completely blocked up with stock, and considerable quantities are still on the track, as unloading has been interfered with by the scarcity of coops.

N. Y. Live Poultry Commission Merchants

Protective Association Official Quotations:

Spring chickens, per lb.....	14. @
Fowls, per lb.....	14. @



Poultry Profit

depends upon the shelter and cleanliness you give your fowls. You insure both when you roof and side your poultry-houses with

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

No tar, no paper—nothing but long-fibred wool felt, saturated with water-proof materials that never dry up or rot the fibre, and coated with compounds that make Rex Flintkote Roofing fire-resistant and vermin-proof as well as water-proof and wind-tight. Rex Flintkote quality is right and the price agrees with the quality. "Look for the Boy" on every roll and don't buy unless he's there.

Our Free Samples

will convince you on every point of roofing excellence. Sent for the asking with a booklet on roofing.

Send 4 cents for our booklet, "Making Poultry Pay," and make your fowls profitable.

J. A. & W. Bird & Co., 53 India St., Boston, Mass.

Agents everywhere

ARE YOU GUILTY?

If you ARE guilty of neglecting your fowls and thus getting no paying results you should not delay a single day in writing us and learning how to keep your poultry successfully and save time, labor, feed and money.

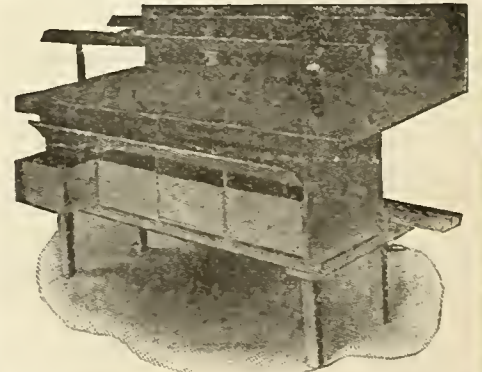


The best yet in a feed hopper. This is the most sensible, satisfactory and serviceable hopper ever made. Hopper feeding is being adopted by poultry raisers all over the country because they can save dollars in feed and much time and labor. The Potter Hopper is

THE Potter System

of selecting laying and non-laying hens is the greatest discovery of the century in the poultry world. It is a secret worth dollars to any poultryman. It teaches you a dozen different ways of making more money on your hens. You can select the layers from the loafers. You can keep the fewer hens and get more eggs at a less cost. If you have some hens to sell before winter sets in you should know the Potter System, for you can pick out the layers and sell the non-layers and thus save many dollars. Over 15,000 poultrymen are using our system, and if you will write asking for our catalog and circulars we will show you that you are losing dollars every day you delay in learning the knowledge we offer. Write us today.

made in three sizes with movable partitions for either one or five feed compartments. It is the best and most economical hopper ever made. Send for our circular, "Hopper Feeding." The Potter method of scientific and systematic feeding brings paying results. It tells you how to feed from chicks to laying hens; how to prepare a feed costing less than 12 cents a bushel. This feed is the cheapest and best feed known to produce winter eggs and keep your fowls in a healthy condition. Send for free circular.



POTTER POULTRY HOUSE FIXTURES

Made in 3 styles, 12 different sizes; over 6 years on the market and over 20,000 in use by poultrymen all over the United States.

DON'T BUILD

that new hen-house or fix up the old one until you have our large 64-pp. catalog showing fixtures in all styles and sizes. You can have convenient and sanitary quarters for your fowls and save time and labor if you will use Potter Fixtures. Our catalogue has cost us hundreds of dollars but we send it free to you for the asking.

POTTER POULTRY PRODUCTS are for PARTICULAR POULTRY PEOPLE. Write today for large catalog and circulars.
T. F. POTTER & CO., Box D, DOWNERS GROVE, ILL.

Roosters, young and old, per lb.	..@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.	..@13
Ducklings, 1, 1, full grown, per lb.	..@14
Ducks, western, per lb.	..@13
Ducks, southern and southwestern	..@11
Geese, western, per lb.	..@12½
Geese, southern and southwestern, poor	..@11
Guinea fowls, per pair	..@60
Pigeons, per pair	..@15

PHILADELPHIA.

From official market report of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange.

EGGS.—The market for desirable fresh stock has been very strong during the past week, owing to the limited offerings of this description, and prices have advanced 1c. Receipts are not equal to requirements, and many dealers are obliged to draw on reserves in cold storage in order to satisfy the demand. Most of the current receipts, especially those from the west, are of heated and inferior eggs, which have to be worked out at best rates obtainable.

Pa. and nearby firsts, at mark, free cases.. 25. @
Pa. and nearby current receipts in return-
able crates..... 24. @
Pa. and nearby seconds, at mark, free cases ..@22
Western, firsts, at mark..... 23
Western, seconds, at mark..... 18. @20
Southwestern, firsts, at mark..... Nominal
Southern, fresh, at mark..... 17. @

DRESSED POULTRY.—There has been no important change in this market during the past week. Receipts of fresh killed fowls have been moderate, and there has been a fair outlet for choice stock, values of which have ruled steady. Desirable roasting and broiling chickens have been in fair request and steady, but the bulk of receipts consists of unattractive stock, or of sizes not suitable for either roasting or broiling. This class of receipts has been hard to move except at sharp concessions. Squabs are in ample supply and quiet at former rates.

Fresh Killed—

Fowls, choice, culls out	..@14
Fowls, fair to good	13. @15
Old roosters, dry picked	..@ 9½
Roasting chickens, nearby, choice	..@17
Roasting chickens, western	14. @15
Broilers, nearby, weighing 1½@2½ lbs. each	18. @20
Broilers, nearby, smaller sizes	16. @17
Broilers, western, weighing 1½@2½ lbs. each	15. @16
Broilers, western, less desirable sizes	13. @14
Squabs, ½ dozen, white, weighing 9 to 10 lbs.	3. @25

Squabs, white, weighing 8 lbs. ½ dozen	2. 60@ 2. 75
Squabs, white, weighing 7 lbs. ½ dozen	2. 25@ 2. 35
Squabs, white, weighing 6½ lbs. ½ doz.	2. 00@
Squabs, dark and No. 2	60@ 1. 50

LIVE POULTRY.—The market early in the week was quiet, owing to the Jewish holidays, after which, however, the demand became more active and the market closes firm and higher, with receipts well cleaned up.

Fowls, choice	15. @15½
Old roosters	10. @11
Spring chickens, as to quality	15. @15½
Ducks	12. @13
Pigeons, old, ½ pair	23. @25
Pigeons, young, ½ pair	15. @15

Boston Suburban Poultry Club.

After a three months intermission during the hot weather, the Boston Suburban Poultry Club resumed its monthly meetings on Tuesday evening, September 17th. Dr. Chas. B. Davenport was the speaker of the evening. His talk on the "Mendel Law as Applied to Poultry Breeding," was heard with close attention, and the general discussion following the address was prolonged to a late hour. Many breeders from a distance were present as guests of the club. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, October 15th. All poultrymen who can reach Boston for evening meetings will find both pleasure and profit in attending the meetings of this club. The membership fee is only one dollar per year. Meetings in Social Hall, Tremont Temple, at 7.30 P. M., third Tuesday in each month. W. B. Atherton, 30 Broad street, Sec'y.

The Massachusetts Branch of the American Poultry Association.

Those Massachusetts members of the American Poultry Association that were present at the convention of the latter at Niagara Falls, were granted a charter to form a branch comprising the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Mr. Lester Tompkins was selected as temporary president, and A. C. Smith as temporary secretary.

The secretary has sent out recently invitations to all members of the American Poultry Association living in Massachusetts, and has in a few days received the consent of twenty to place their names upon the roll of the branch.

First and foremost to send in their names were the veterans, I. K., and Henry Felch, and Philander Williams.

Under the new constitution, which gives branch associations recognition in the main body, several branches have been organized. The west has been particularly active in securing new memberships and forming branches. The east cannot afford to neglect its opportunity. Its influence and its weight must be felt both for its own good and for the good of the old association. All members of the American Poultry Association in good standing, living in the above mentioned New England states, are invited to enroll with this branch.

Such members forfeit none of their rights or privileges by becoming members of the branch. In addition, they give the branch the advantage of one vote for every five members not present and not voting.

There are no more dues or assessments to life members.

It is hoped that all will avail themselves of this opportunity. The following is a list of those who have enrolled:

R. G. Buffinton, N. D. Cass, F. J. Dutcher, A. G. Duston, M. F. Delano, M. I. Ellis, G. W. D. Emerson, I. K. Felch, Henry Felch, Frank L. Fish, W. R. Graves, A. C. Hawkins, Wm. Barry Owen, D. P. Shove, P. Williams, C. H. Latham, C. M. Bryant, N. D. Aldrich, Lester Tompkins, and A. C. Smith.

It is hoped that others will follow. Each member is specially requested to secure new members. Application blanks can be had of the secretary pro tem. The secretary would also be glad to have the names of any that might be inclined to join.

A. C. SMITH, Sec'y pro tem.

REDS WORTH BUYING.

Our breeding yards of SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS this season contained the 1st pen at the BOSTON SHOW last winter. Do you want stock which we guarantee to come from this pen? It has produced some magnificent birds. We bred also the 1st cockerel at the last SPRING-FIELD FANCIERS SHOW, and the pullets in the 1st pen at Brockton Fair last fall. Do you care for stock which we guarantee to come from these fowl? We bred the splendid 3d cockerel at Boston, which was the 2d prize and Shape Special Cockerel at Milford. Do you want stock which we guarantee to come from him? In addition to these winners, we bred only a few hens and pullets which answered the highest requirements, and which we produced by four years of the most careful mating from the best stocks obtainable. If you want Reds from a rigidly selected stock which conforms very close to the exacting requirements of the Standard, you will buy the results of these matings. The prices are reasonable, and the goods won't last long. Although we were known to few breeders last year, our stock sold early. It lays as well as it wins, and it will win and lay this year.

OLD ACRES,

Wrentham, Mass.

MODEL

INCUBATORS

—AND—

BROODERS



I can help you make a success in the poultry business, whether it's a hundred hens for your own table supply or fifty thousand layers for large commercial purposes. My experience has been so broad, so varied; I have "come up against" all the "ins and outs" of hatching, brooding, feeding and marketing of poultry that many say I am an authority on profitable poultry-raising. As a proof, my Model Poultry Farm was a profitable success in six months. I now have poultry there numbering

80,000, Hatched and Brooded

in my famous Model Incubators and Brooders. Buying your incubators and brooders of a man who knows nothing—or very little—about hatching and raising poultry is running a useless risk. Don't do it. I not only sell you a Model Incubator or Brooder but I add to them the valuable experience of years as shown in their construction. Model Incubators show excellent hatches—hatch every hatchable egg. The Model Brooders grow sturdy chicks. Remember, my interest in you doesn't cease when I ship you a machine and get the money. You buy a part of my time and are cordially urged to write me and ask all the questions you wish. I'll stay by you. Send your order today and get in line with the profit-getters. Free catalog for everyone.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS,

315 Henry St.,

Buffalo, N. Y.

LET ME SHOW YOU



How Easy it is to
**Build Your Own Incu-
bators and Brooders**
with my
FREE PLANS

I want to send you these Plans and Catalog so you can readily see how easy and simple they are. I furnish all parts, such as Lamp, Regulator, Tank, Legs, Doors, Hardware, Etc., not possible for you to make.

I am satisfied the first thing that will occur to many who read this advertisement is that it is impossible for them to build their own machines. Now this is a mistake.

If it were not I would not be in business today; my business would not have grown to be the largest of its kind in the world.

Last year I interested over twenty-five thousand people in my plans and fixtures.

This is certainly good proof that they are what I claim for them, and that any one can build his own machines from these plans and fixtures. I have worked and studied on them until I have made them so simple and easy that a boy 12 years old can follow them successfully. Now, I don't ask you to take my word for this, I want you to see the plans and judge for yourself. All I ask is the privilege of placing in your hands, at my expense, a copy of my Complete Book of Plans and Catalog, Free. I want you to see with your own eyes how completely and clearly every step of the work is pictured out and described.

I want to show you how easy it is to build a high-grade, modern Incubator or Brooder, which will have many exclusive features that are not to be found on any other machines on the market, and all in favor of the inexperienced operator. I want you to see how you can build a machine for less money than the same could be bought for if it were on the market. I want to prove this to you, remember, before you invest a penny, except one cent for a postal asking me to send my Free Book of Plans and Catalog.

I furnish you in my fixtures all the parts not possible for you to make, such as lamp, regulator, tank, legs, doors, hardware, at a special low cost.

Send Postal Card for Catalog and Plans Today. You'll be surprised how interesting they are. My catalog will tell you all about my proposition, and when you have read it through, and have examined the plans, I am sure you will be convinced that it will be more to your interest to build your own machines than buy them.

Don't buy until you have investigated these plans. It costs only a penny to find out how you can get a better machine, and save

money. If you have an Incubator or Brooder it will pay you to send for my catalog and plans. It contains a complete description of my latest Improved Acme Automatic Lamp and Acme Compound Wafer Regulator, both of which can be attached to any make of incubator or brooder. The Lamp and Regulator, by giving a combined damper and flame regulation, will save you half the oil and labor, and all annoyances so common with ordinary lamps and regulators.

My Improved Lamp holds over 1 gallon, top lifts off like a bucket-cover; is easy to fill. No funnel needed; no spilling of oil; safely filled when operating; can't upset; no danger of fire. My Automatic Valve keeps oil always same height on wick, insuring uniform flame and steady beat.

The combined damper and flame regulation shuts off oil-consumption when heat is not needed—saves oil.

My Acme Burners are air-cooled—can't overheat. No danger of exploding or fire; no smoke; no soot; no odor; can be operated in any part of house.

My Acme Compound Wafer Regulators are sensitive and accurate to a fraction of a degree, are positive in their action, require but one adjustment; flame regulation does the rest. Both my Acme Lamps and Regulator are made to fit any make of machine, and are sold singly or together. Please do not confuse my line with any other.

We are manufacturers and originators, and have back of our goods the most complete factory in the world for manufacturing this class of goods. Investigate our offer. It costs you nothing. Both Catalog and Plans are Free. I know I can save you Money, Time and Labor, and give you better satisfaction.

Address,

H. M. SHEER COMPANY, 208 Hampshire Street, QUINCY, ILL.

The largest manufacturer of Incubator and Brooder Supplies in the world.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURERS

Factory and Mill List

SPECIAL THIS MONTH

Roofing Paper
Shipping Coops
Leg Bands
Spreys
Poultry Remedies

Incubators and Brooders
Developing Food
Laying Food
Scratching Food
Bone Cutters
Roofing Paper
Portable Houses
Shipping Coops
Egg Packages
Egg Preservative
Chick Markers
Poultry Remedies
Disinfectants
Fumigating Candles
Full-Nest Egg Food
Grit and Shell Boxes
Drinking Fountains
Dry Food Hoppers, etc.

Chick Food
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Alfalfa
Food Cookers
Wire Fencing
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Brood Coops
Egg Cabinets
Egg Testers
Leg Bands
Lice Paint
Lice Powder

Send for our Free Illustrated Catalogue of all Poultry Supplies.

Address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,
Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Boston,
New York City, Kansas City,
Oakland, Cal., and London, England.
7000 Dealers in United States and Canada
Sell Our Goods. Ask at your store.

O. K. ROUP REMEDY

Checks roup at once. Just as soon as you see a case in your flock give O. K. Roup Remedy as per directions. It rarely fails to give immediate relief. Relieves Colds, Canker, Catarrh, Asthma in poultry, pigeons or song birds. This remedy is guaranteed, and perfectly safe to use. Sent postpaid for 50 cts.

THE O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.,
624 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LOPEZ GRIT

FOR DUCKS, CHICKS, PIGEONS, POULTRY

GRIT PAYS

A good grit is needed to keep fowls healthy and productive. Have you not noticed how greedily they pick up bits of stone, glass etc? It's because they need grit to thrive.

LOPEZ GRIT is superior for all kinds of poultry. Carefully prepared from natural rock. Hard, sharp, grinds until used up. Furnishes mineral elements for digestion and egg-making. Sold in 50 and 100 lb. bags. Sample free. Agents wanted.

Lopez Sandstone Co., Box F, Wilkes Barre, Pa.



The Story of the Moneytoburn Poultry Farm.

(Continued from page 409.)

don't have, and you must get the premium on the cream of your stock that they don't get. To get it you have to advertise. Could anything be plainer?"

"There's something in what you say," observed Moneytoburn, slowly.

"Something in it! Let me tell you, Mr. Moneytoburn," said Scratcher, leaning forward and tapping the other's knee with his forefinger, "let me tell you there's everything in it. It's the whole secret of successful poultry keeping. The profit all depends on advertising. We publishers who handle the advertising are right at the center of things, and if we are alive to our opportunities we can do a good deal to mold them as we want them. We can send business to our friends and patrons, and keep it away from others. That's what we are here for. You put a page advertisement in the next issue of the *Advertiser*—advertising anything you have to sell—I don't care what. We'll sell it for you. I'll give you a good write up to go with the ad. I won't ask you to make a contract for a year until you see for yourself what one ad. will do."

"I'll think it over, and if I conclude to advertise will let you know by mail in a few days. Perhaps you would like to go to your room now."

"Oh, no," said Scratcher, glancing at his watch, "I'm quite a night hawk. There are several other things I want to talk to you about."

Thereupon Scratcher proceeded to ask an opinion on pretty nearly every topic of interest to poultrymen, and to jot down notes, though what occasion there could be for that, Moneytoburn could not understand, for he almost invariably disclaimed any special knowledge or opinion of the matter brought up, and left it to Scratcher to do the talking. Quite an hour passed in this way. Moneytoburn began to feel bored. From interviewing, Scratcher passed to reminiscences—telling his life history from the time when, as a boy, he robbed hens' nests and sold the eggs. He overflowed with reminiscence and anecdote, and as he brought his history down to modern times, the reminiscence and anecdote dealt more particularly—as a matter of course—with poultrymen who advertised in the *Advertiser*. Eleven o'clock came—twelve o'clock—still that steady stream of talk. Moneytoburn had long since given up hope of stopping it or diverting it. He let it go on, curious to see what would result. When Scratcher showed signs of flagging, he put in a question or remark to stimulate him, and when Scratcher finally stopped and signified his intention to retire for the night, he began to ask about advertising rates. Whereupon Scratcher got his second wind, proceeded to make hay while the weather was propitious, and retired an hour later with a contract in his pocket for a full page for one year.

Though by no means the greatest of his achievements as a solicitor of advertising, this afforded him no little satisfaction—until he got home and found waiting for him the copy for the ad. which Moneytoburn had telegraphed early Monday morning: "This space for sale cheap. Present owner having no use for it, will sell in lots to suit purchasers at discount of 33 1/3 per cent from full page rates on yearly contract. Terms cash with the order. First come, first served. Address The Moneytoburn Poultry Farm, ———."

"Can't accept the copy of ad.," wired Scratcher.

"Then cancel contract," came the reply.

Scratcher protested by letter, but Moneytoburn was firm. "You agreed," he wrote, "to sell anything I wanted to sell. If you'll keep your agreement I'll keep mine. If you refuse, I decline to consider myself bound by the contract. It may interest you to know that on mature deliberation I conclude that your advice is of much less value than that of Messrs. Rohr and Mills, in whom I have every confidence."

(To be continued.)

Even an indifferent advertisement inserted in season, is better than a good one inserted late. But why be late with the good one?—*Agri'l Adv.*

Poultry Experiments.

Bulletin of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

Bulletin 144 of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station on Poultry Experiments is now being mailed. This bulletin is a report of the progress made at the station in the investigations in poultry breeding and management down to the present time.

The Maine station house for laying hens is fully described, and the advantages of the house 20 feet wide over the narrower ones are shown by experience to be: economy in construction; ease of management; and greater comforts of the birds.

Following a description of the portable brooder houses is a discussion of their use in winter when they would otherwise have been unoccupied. Two hundred and seventy pullets were put into 16 of these houses and kept there from November to March inclusive. They were in good health during the winter, laid freely, but not as well as their mates in the large house. The food they ate cost \$175, and they laid 1,057 dozen eggs, which sold for \$348, leaving \$173 to pay for taking care of them, which was done in connection with other work, and did not consume a great deal of time.

The desirability of beating the yards on the north, rather than the south side of the open front houses, and the inadequacy of the growth of plants in ordinary yards as a source of green summer food, is shown.

The dangers from the too free use of succulent food in winter, and the great value of good clover hay as part of the daily food throughout the year, are urged as matters of consequence.

Experiences with four different methods of feeding young chicks are given, and the station ration for laying hens is described.

An experiment in which whole corn is compared with cracked corn in the ration for laying hens, is reported. A thousand hens were employed in the test, which so far has extended from November to May, and the data show conclusively that there are no advantages to be gained by cracking the corn.

Bulletin 144 will be sent free to all residents of Maine who apply to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me. In writing please mention this paper.



"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" IMPROVED POULTRY AND GARDEN FENCE

The Only Fence that stands upright and firm without top or bottom boards, that won't sag, that keeps largest animals out and smallest chicks in.

The fence that will not spread or loosen—that adapts itself to all changes of weather and conditions of ground.

At every contact point wires are welded together—no wraps or twists to crack galvanizing and cause rust.

BE SURE YOU GET THE IMPROVED

REGULAR—Top and bottom wires No. 10, others No. 13.

HEAVY—Top and bottom wires No. 9, others No. 12.

HEIGHTS—24, 36, 46, 52, 58 inches.

Electrically welded fences for all purposes made by

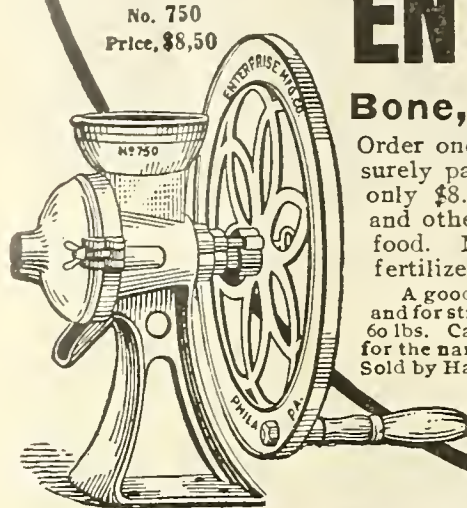
PITTSBURGH STEEL CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Write for the "Enterprising Housekeeper," a book of 200 valuable Recipes and Kitchen Helps. Sent Free.

More Eggs—More Money

The increased production of eggs from a very small flock of poultry will soon pay for an Enterprise Bone, Shell and Corn Mill. Cracked corn, ground bone, oyster and other shells, etc., are important items of egg-making material and must be furnished in winter to secure an abundance of high-priced eggs. They can be furnished at lowest cost by the use of an



No. 750
Price, \$8.50

ENTERPRISE

Bone, Shell and Corn Mill

Order one early in the season, and the hens will surely pay for it. The mill shown in cut costs only \$8.50. Will grind corn, dry bones, oyster and other shells, etc., making valuable poultry food. May be used for making bone meal fertilizer.

A good all-round mill for farmers and poultrymen, and for strength and durability is unexcelled. Weight 60 lbs. Capacity, 1 1/4 bushels of corn per hour. Look for the name "Enterprise" on the machine you buy. Sold by Hardware and General Stores, etc.

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. OF PA.,

236 Dauphin St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

A Valuable Number.

Numerous inquiries are received at this office regarding squab raising, and requests for some good general information relative to proper housing and location are frequent. We have a limited supply of the May 15th, 1905, edition of FARM-POULTRY, containing an article by the well known squab raising expert, Mr. Wm. E. Rice, entitled, "Detailed Plans of Buildings for Squab Raising." Definite information is given about properly locating the buildings, while the material used and the manner of pen division, nest arrangement, etc., is clearly explained, so that anyone may understand. This number furthermore contains a general view of Mr. Rice's squab plant, floor plan of his buildings, end view of house and fly, sectional view through center of coop, showing partition and arrangement of nests and details of construction of his coops No. 1 and 2. This makes five cuts

in all, and the last four named are of especial value, having been prepared with great care, and every feature of construction identified by explanatory words on each cut. Any reader now interested in the squab raising industry, or who may be contemplating engaging in it later on, will do well to obtain a copy of this number, which will be mailed on receipt of 5 cents as long as they last. Many readers we dare say, will be willing to expend this small amount on general principles, though not now interested, as it is undoubtedly a valuable piece of literature to possess.

The "also ran" fellow might have received the party nomination if he had started to "run" in good season. He became the butt of ridicule simply because he came in at the tail end of the procession. Don't be an "also" advertiser. Start in time.—*Agri'l Adv.*

THE WELD THAT HELD

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.

Parental Influence on Offspring.

I HAVE been quite interested in the articles on Mendel's law by Messrs. Wellcome and Davenport, and the editor's comments on same, but there is one thing that neither of them seem to touch on to any extent, and I do not remember seeing any articles on it in any of the poultry papers. That is the different influence of the male and female parents on the offspring of the two sexes.

As a personal experience I had a few years ago may prove interesting to some of these experimenters, I will relate same, not that I think the result proves anything definite, although the origin of stock used and extent of operations is not much less definite and comprehensive than those of Mr. Davenport.

I had three Brahma hens, two Barred Rocks, one Single Comb White Leghorn, one Rhode Island Red. As to purity of these hens, I know nothing, as I purchased the Brahmas from a farmer, and the rest from a party who was moving away and had to dispose of his stock. They were as well marked and shaped as the general run of pure bred utility stock. I also had two jet black hens, with clean legs, single combs, and fair Wyandotte shape, but of unknown parentage. With these nine hens I put a pure bred Buff Wyandotte cockerel of good color, fair shape and comb.

From this mating I raised about seventy young stock to maturity, caponizing most of the cockerels. While I was not positive which hens were the mothers of any certain chicks, yet most of them were traced by their resemblance to certain hens, especially the cockerels, as in the about thirty-two males not one was over one-quarter buff surface color, but nearly every one of them resembled some hen from which I presume they came.

Of the Brahma marked cockerels most of them were fairly well colored, nearly all had good Brahma hackles, but all run more or less brassy on saddles and breasts; rest of body white. The Barred Rocks were quite yellowish in hackles and saddles, but body, wings and tails fairly well barred black and white. The Leghorns ran from practically all white to more or less buff breasts. From the Rhode Island Red hen I got all bright red cockerels, and the black mongrel hens threw all black cockerels, most with a brownish cast, but one jet black fellow, with feathered legs and fair Langshan shape. The Brahma marked cockerels came with nearly clean legs.

I had about thirty-eight pullets, and three-quarters of them were practically buff surface color, the rest resembling the hens but slightly. Those from the Brahma hens were all buff, with feathered legs, and a few were slightly penciled in hackle with black. Some of the pullets were buff with rather imperfect black barring—I presume from the Rock hens. Had no white pullets, nor none that were very red. About all those from the black hens were black splashed more or less freely with yellow.

All the old hens were single combed except the Brahmas; about three-quarters of the pullets were single combs, the balance a few pea combs and rest single. Of cockerels about seven-eighths were fairly good rose combs, rest were thick single combs, nearly all with side sprigs.

In shape I think the cockerels showed a tendency to take after the hens, and the pullets after the males, this being especially noticeable in those from the Leghorn hen.

Years ago I remember my father had Barred Rock hens, and mated them with White Leghorn cockerels, and that fall we had nearly all white pullets, mostly intermediate in shape, and the cockerels ran about half barred and the rest white. The following year we mated some of these half bred White cockerels to the white pullets, and the following fall about half the chickens were black, some slightly barred; the other half were imperfectly barred, some being nearly all white.

From these experiments we might deduce if we take considerable for granted, that the male influences the color and shape of pullets and combs of males, while the hens mark the cockerels in color and shape, and the pullets in combs, for one generation at least.

I think these are exceptional cases, but

in breeding exhibition stock I have noted a slight tendency of young stock to follow same course in their resemblance to parents, but nowhere near to so great an extent as the time I made the mixed mating first referred to.

If any other breeders have noted similar results I would be pleased to see something about it in the poultry papers, especially so if they have been able to conduct their experiments to a greater extent and were more exact in their observation than I was.

J. E. WILLMARTH.

Amityville, N. Y.

American Poultry Association Notes.

The committee on medals and diplomas, of which Mr. T. F. McGrew, Washington, D. C., is chairman, is busy preparing membership certificates and blanks for judges' licenses.

By a vote of the executive board, the first three licenses will be made out in the names of the following well known judges: Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; J. Y. Bicknel, Buffalo, N. Y.; and I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass.

The executive board will hold a meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, Monday, Nov. 4, 1907.

The secretary is revising and correcting the list of members, so as to have same nearly as perfect as possible. Any member making a change in address should notify the secretary immediately.

The secretary was instructed to procure a seal for the association, and was authorized to use this seal on all membership certificates issued and judges' licenses granted.

Proceedings of the meeting held at Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 10th and 11th, 1907, are now being mailed to the members. The copy for these proceedings was placed in the hands of the printers by the late T. E. Orr, before his illness.

The proceedings of the Niagara Falls meeting are now in the hands of the printers, and a copy will be mailed to each member shortly.

The secretary has tendered his resignation as secretary-treasurer of the National White Wyandotte Club, Mr. H. P. Rankin, of Hartington, Nebraska, having been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The executive board instructed the committee on selection of seal or emblem to confine themselves to poultry and poultry topics in preparing design for emblem and button.

Well Hatched is Half Reared

SOME IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



The new Prairie State Incubators will hatch the largest and strongest chicks of any machine built to date.

This is a very strong statement, and we would appreciate the opportunity to "show you." Every particular is fully set forth in our catalogue, which is yours on request.

The diffusion heating system without screens, in combination with mild radiant heat from metal reflectors in top of chamber, is another reason.

The Egg Chamber containing more cubic inches of air space per egg than any other machine on the market, is another reason.

Retention of the natural vigor by preventing too much evaporation of the eggs, and at the same time maintaining an ample supply of oxygen, is still another reason. Evaporation is the same as in Natural incubation.

Uniform development of the embryos (chick germs) is absolutely controlled by an entirely new and patented regulator. Write for catalogue.

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, 51 N. Market Street, Boston.

The American Poultry Association will be officially represented at the Jamestown poultry show by the secretary and such other officials as may find it possible to be in attendance. A poultry institute programme is being prepared by the management that will interest and instruct the fanciers attending.

The Ohio branch of the American Poultry Association will hold their annual mid-winter show at Columbus, Ohio, during the week beginning Feb. 10, 1908.

Mr. C. M. Bryant, president, has under consideration the appointment of a committee of three who are to organize a bureau of lecturers and report at the November 4th meeting of the executive board.

All questions concerning the interpretation of the Standard are to be referred for decision during the interim between meeting to the following committee: T. F. McGrew, chairman, Theo. Hewes, and Ross C. H. Hallock.

The territory of the United States and Canada was apportioned by the executive board to the following members, each to be a committee of one in the territory designated, on local poultry shows and poultry show rules, the duties being to secure as many associate applications for membership as possible, and distribute all information possible:

Michigan and Wisconsin, George S. Barnes; Iowa, Thos. F. Rigg; Northwest

branch, Geo. D. Holden; Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, and Pacific coast states, Theo. Hewes; Ohio and Pennsylvania, S. T. Campbell; South central branch, Reese V. Hicks; Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Maine, C. M. Bryant; New York, Grant M. Curtis; Canada, H. B. Donovan; California, Miller Purvis; Connecticut, D. A. Nichols; all other states, Ross C. H. Hallock, secretary.

A Meal in a Minute.

To the woman who possesses an Enterprise Meat and Food Chopper, the most important part of the preparation of any meal can actually be accomplished in a minute. A little cold meat, or in fact almost any of the food materials in any kitchen, and with a few turns of the handle the trick is done. Meat cakes, croquettes, or any of a hundred dishes in almost less time than it takes to tell it; and best of all, more delicious than they could be prepared in any other way.

Any of our readers can secure a valuable cook book, famous for its recipes for delicious "quick meal" dishes, by writing the Enterprise Mfg. Co., of Pa., 236 Dauphin St., and asking for it. This book, though published to be sold at 25 cents, will be sent free to our readers. It contains more than 200 splendid recipes and many helpful kitchen suggestions.

You Ought to Get More Eggs

And You Can Save Feed Bills

EVERY atom that hens use in making eggs, comes from the food they eat. They can't get it anywhere else. That being true, you must, if you expect eggs in abundance, feed foods rich in egg-making materials.

Analysis shows that not only eggs, but the bones, the lean meat, and the feathers of fowls are all made up of what the professors call "protein."

Hence, fowls must have protein if they are to give you the best results.

But protein is found only in small quantities in most grains and vegetables, but in large quantities in animal food.

That's why all fowls crave worms and bugs. Instinct teaches them that they need such food.

Of course, they can't catch "the early worm" in winter nor when they are yarded, so you must give them this protein in some other form.

The best substitute is fresh-cut, raw, green bones—the trimmings from the meat market, with meat and gristle adhering to them.

In its raw state it contains exactly the same food elements as the worms and bugs. It contains over four times as much protein as grain, and is rich in lime and other egg making materials. That's why fowls like it so well and why it doubles the egg-yield, increases fertility, makes larger hatches and stronger chicks, develops earlier broilers and layers, and makes

heavier market fowls—because it "balances the ration" by supplying what is most scarce in grains. You can't get the best results without it.

But don't confuse fresh-cut, raw bone with so-called "beef scraps," from which most of the nutrition has been removed by the process of preserving.

It's the raw, live worm that the hen likes—not the dried up one.

It is fresh, raw bone that does the work—not dried "beef scraps" nor "bone meal."

Green bone is obtained for almost nothing from your butcher, and easily and quickly prepared, with Mann's Latest Model Bone Cutter. We want you to try this machine. You don't have to buy it unless it suits—just try it first.

To prove to you exactly what it will do, we will send you any Mann's Bone Cutter which you care to select from our catalog on

10 Days Free Trial (No Money in Advance)

It cuts all bone with adhering meat and gristle, never clogging, and wasting nothing.

It automatically adapts itself to your strength so that any one can use it.

It is strong, durable and does not get out of order. But try it and see.

SEND TODAY FOR CATALOG—select the machine you want to try—we'll do the rest. Can we make a fairer offer?

MANN'S LATEST MODEL
Bone Cutter
10 Days Free Trial

F. W. MANN CO., Box 55, Milford, Mass.

TRY THIS
10 Days Free
No Deposit
No Money in Advance



Make no mistake; you can find no other poultry food that will give as great results at so low a cost, and you can find no other machine that does as good work, so easily. Let us send you one without cost to you, that you may prove our claims.

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.



The Junior Partner.

MANY of us have enlisted the little folks as helpers in the poultry yard; and now that the harvest is at hand, their rights to profits should not be disregarded. It is a question of ethics as well as of finance. The old saying that the calf belongs to the boy while it is a calf, but to the father when it is sold, is too true among the fowls.

The child who has a bit of affection is apt to single out some special favorite which he would be glad to keep; and unless there is some special reason to prevent, this preference should be regarded. A sense of ownership of the genuine sort may be an incentive toward more careful management of the flock in future. If one of the most promising pullets is the choice, see that it has the best chance for developing into a winter layer.

Perhaps the selection is based wholly on sentiment; the cause may be a worthy one. If not, try to direct along proper lines. A bit of the same logic which guides in the disposal of the main flock may be gladly received and applied with profit by the junior partner when the situation is fully understood. The Plymouth Rock rooster with traces of Brahma or Leghorn may be pleasing to the sight of a child, but it will soon learn the characteristics of good breeding if a little instruction is given along that line.

It may be argued that the cash is positively needed for family use, and so cannot be given to the child. Often this is the case; more often it seems the case, yet if the child's lawful share is set aside

for his own independent use, some other way can be provided for the general needs.

But granted that this cannot always be done, if the child can have the handling of his own, though under the unconscious direction of the parent, there will be gained the pleasure of ownership, the feeling of responsibility, and a practical lesson in the use of money. Much more, there will be gained the confidence in the senior partner who is willing to do the square thing. And if all the chicken money has to go for a pair of boots or an every day dress, there is untold happiness in being able to earn those necessary articles.

Again, take the junior partner into your plans for the future. Improvements must be made; let him feel that he is your confidant, and in a certain sense your counselor. Youth is alert to many things unnoticed by one of mature years. If a fowl is ailing, the child may first discover it. Winter eggs need sharp eyes, lest they get chilled; and with the high prices prevalent during the past few years, the nests will be closely watched if there is still a partnership. But what incentive if the child's chickens are all sold, the money—which it never could call its own—gone, and the only poultry prospects a chance to help raise more chickens next year? Would you work well yourself under such circumstances? If you want to develop a willing worker, give the child a square deal.

BESSIE L. PUTNAM.

When Chicken Raising is Easy.

"Is it hard work?" That is the first question asked by amateur chicken raisers. Of course there are dreamers who count their profits long before they go into the business, and who imagine that raising chickens is like having a gold mine in the back yard, but the sane and sensible people who go into a new venture make inquiries first as to the time, patience, money, and energy required for any undertaking. As to whether chicken raising is easy, the answer most people would give—successful poultry raisers—would be that it is and is not. For some people chicken raising is the hardest kind of hard work, while for others it is just a good healthy occupation.

When chicken raising is easy the person in charge of the flock has a system and sticks to it. In some farm homes the mother tells the son to go and feed and water the chickens; the son grumbles, and passes the task along to some other member of the family, and about noon the mother discovers that the chickens have not been fed at all. She hastily sallies forth with a pan of feed to encounter a lot of hungry, yelping chicks which upset the dishes of water and fight in their haste to get something into their empty crops. For that woman chickens never thrive, and she spends her time wondering why so many of them die and why they do not lay. Regularity in feeding and watering is just as essential to chicken success as it is in raising horses or other animals.

There must also be proper appliances if the chickens are not to be a burden. On one farm there is no yard enclosed with poultry netting, and the mistress of the house is continually chasing the chickens out of the dooryard with broom and dog. Every few days she has the mangled body of a young chicken to bury, and she is nearly always in a bad humor because the chickens scratch up her flowers and vegetables. For her the work of keeping fowls will always be drudgery, simply because her husband will not put up a secure fence to keep the chickens from destroying things.

There is such a thing as the chickens being the "last straw" for the overworked mistress of the house, and in this case nothing could make the task easy. The woman who is burdened with summer boarders, or who has the care of a sickly child, or who entertains much company, or who has poor health, will never find the care of chickens a pleasure. The old saying is that if there are too many irons in the fire some of them will surely burn,

and that holds good in the chicken yard. To be always too busy to keep the chickens in good condition, and the houses free from filth, means that there will be very little profit and very hard work, for it is harder to doctor sick fowls than to care for well ones.

Prosperity is the great incentive to care well for chickens, and the person who keeps his flock at a good profit is the one who enjoys the work. The overflowing egg basket and the monthly check for young chickens sold in public or private market—these are the things that make work a pleasure in the poultry yard. The woman who barely gets enough eggs to supply her family, and never has a tender young fowl to sell at a good price, can hardly be blamed for calling chicken raising hard work. She has nothing to show for her labor and therefore begrudges the time her inferior fowls demand. If she could sell from thirty to forty dozen of fine large eggs each week as the neighbor women do, she might take an interest in the work and think it pleasant, but since there is little or no profit there is no incentive to do well.

The greatest trouble of all lies in the fact that too many people have the idea that chickens ought to do well without care. No calculation is made about feeding them, as they are supposed to "pick up" a living somewhere and somehow. They are suffered to roost in a dirty, cold house, with no protection during the very cold weather, but yet they ought to furnish a great lot of eggs, people imagine. They are cuffed out of the mangers and kicked from the feeding troughs of the pigs, so it is no wonder they are profitless and a great deal of work. It is one of the most annoying things in the world to try to feed horses with half a dozen chickens in each manger, but on a well ordered farm the barn is not made to serve as a coop and nesting place for the fowls.

System, order, regularity and a real desire to succeed will all help to make the work easy and pleasant. Anyone who expects to succeed by luck or chance will be sure to find a hard time carrying out the theories, but the person who goes at chicken raising in a business like way with common sense for a guide will be sure to find the task reasonably light, especially after a start is made. So when you are collecting opinions about this occupation be sure to ask someone who is successful what he thinks of it, before believing all the doleful tales told by those who have failed.

HILDA RICHMOND.

Important Resolutions Adopted by Executive Board of A. P. A.

The secretary of every local association should recognize the importance of membership in the American Poultry Association, so as to be in line to derive some of these benefits. These medals are valuable, and will prove a drawing card, as the competition will be open to the world.

Moved by Grant M. Curtis:

Seconded by R. V. Hicks.

That this board authorize its committee on medals and diplomas to obtain prices on a grand prize gold medal, which medal shall contain not to exceed twenty dollars worth of gold; also on a sufficient number of silver medals of appropriate size and design to enable this board to offer annually a grand prize for the best cockerel in a group to be composed of the American, Asiatic, Mediterranean, and English breeds; a silver medal as a special prize for the best cockerel in each variety of the above described group, and a diploma as a special prize on the best male bird less than one year old in all varieties of such breeds of standard fowls as are not named herein; provided that these American Poultry Association grand and special prizes shall be offered only at poultry shows held in branch territory by associations that are associate members of the American Poultry Association; that but one grand prize and set of specials may be offered in a single branch territory during one year; that such prizes shall not be offered two years in succession, at the same show, where branch territory consists of one state or province, and where branch territory consists of two or more states and provinces, said prizes shall be offered first in one state or province and then in a different state or province until they have been offered consecutively in every state or province comprised in such branch territory; that in order to obtain the grand prizes and specials herein provided for, the branch organization desiring same must have twenty-five members, and the membership of said branch must have been increased during the preceding twelve months not less than ten members; that said grand prizes and specials shall be offered only at such shows as invite the American Poultry Association to be represented officially, and provide poultry convention programmes, as per section 33, of Article VI., of the constitution of the American Poultry Association.

Motion by Theodore Hewes:

Seconded by T. F. McGrew.

That we offer annually one grand prize silver medal to all local associations who are members of the American Poultry Association for the best cockerel in the American, Asiatic, Mediterranean, and English classes; also diplomas for best male under one year old in all standard varieties.

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